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International Unions

The Paris Union and Industrial Property in 1977*

Introduction

The most important events during 1977 in the industrial property field were the continuation of the work on the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the adoption, at a diplomatic conference, of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. Other important events were the adoption, at a diplomatic Conference, of the Geneva Act of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, the establishment of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information and the deposit of the required number of instruments of ratification to bring into force, on January 24, 1978, the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

I. Industrial Property Activities in General

The main objective of the general industrial property activities is the strengthening of cooperation among States in the field of the mutual protection of industrial property. In 1977, the activities were mainly aimed at the modernization of the international treaties, the adoption of new treaties and the spreading of information on the existing protection on the national and international level.

PARIS UNION

Member States

During 1977, Burundi deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Stockholm Act, 1967) and became a member of the International (Paris) Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, founded by

* This article covers the main activities of the Paris Union and in the field of industrial property. The activities of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) as such are covered in the February 1978 issues of *Industrial Property and Copyright*. The March 1978 issue of the latter review covers the main activities of the Berne Union and International Copyright and Neighboring Rights in 1977.

the Paris Convention, on September 3, 1977. As of December 31, 1977, there were 88 members of the Paris Union (see Table of Member States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 6).

Paris Convention

Stockholm Act (1967): Acceptance. Italy ratified the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention in its entirety, whereas Malta and Zambia became bound only by the administrative provisions and final clauses (Articles 13 to 30) of the said Act.

Notification under Article 24. The Government of the United Kingdom notified the Director General that the Paris Convention (Stockholm Act, 1967) was applicable to Hong Kong. That notification became effective November 16, 1977.

Acts in Force. As far as the substantive provisions of the Paris Convention (Articles 1 to 12) are concerned, of the 88 States which were members of the Paris Union as of December 31, 1977, two were bound by the Hague Act (1925), nine by the London Act (1934), 13 by the Lisbon Act (1958) and 64 by the Stockholm Act (1967). As of the same date, 69 of the 88 States were bound by the administrative provisions and final clauses (Articles 13 to 30) of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention (see Table of Member States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 6).

Contribution Classes

With effect from the beginning of 1978, Malta and Zambia each chose Class VII (instead of Class VI), whereas Burundi, a new member of the Paris Union, chose Class VII for the purpose of establishing their contributions towards the budget of the Paris Union.

Governing Bodies

The Paris Union Executive Committee met in ordinary session in September/October 1977, during the eighth series of meetings of the Governing Bodies of WIPO and of the Unions administered by WIPO (see *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 230. Concerning,

in particular, its decision on the date of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention, see below.)

Revision of the Paris Convention

Date of the Diplomatic Conference: Decision of the Paris Union Executive Committee. At its session in September/October 1977, the Paris Union Executive Committee decided that: (i) if the progress made in the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property were to indicate that the Diplomatic Conference could take place on a date which should be fixed before the next ordinary session of the Paris Union Executive Committee, the Director General should convene the Paris Union Executive Committee to meet in extraordinary session in order to make the necessary decisions; (ii) otherwise, such decisions should be taken in the next ordinary session of the Paris Union Executive Committee, that is, in September 1978; (iii) in any case, the Diplomatic Conference should take place not later than during the first half of 1979. This decision was brought to the attention of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee at its third session in November 1977 (see below).

Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee: Second and Third Sessions. The Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property held its second session in June/July 1977 and its third session in November 1977.

All member States of the Paris Union, of WIPO, of the United Nations or of the United Nations specialized agencies were invited to the sessions. At the second session, 66 States were represented, whereas two United Nations bodies, one specialized agency, three intergovernmental organizations and 12 international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers. At the third session, 62 States were represented, while two United Nations bodies, three intergovernmental organizations and 14 international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

In addition to the meetings of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee, groups of countries held informal consultations. These groups were the Group of Developing Countries (the Group of 77 and other developing countries in accordance with United Nations and WIPO practice), Group B (developed market-economy countries and other countries), and Group D (Socialist countries).

The two Working Groups which had been established by the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee at its first session, namely the Working Group on Article 5A of the Paris Convention and the Working Group on Inventors' Certificates, held meetings

before and/or during the second session of the Committee. In the course of the second session, the Working Group on Article 5A of the Paris Convention, having completed its task, was given the new name of "Working Group Entrusted with Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries," and started its work during that session. That Working Group and the Working Group on Inventors' Certificates also met before and during the third session in November 1977. For the latter meetings of the Working Groups, States members of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee but not members of the Working Groups were allowed to attend in an observer capacity.

The agenda of the *second session* of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee, adopted at its first session, contained six items of which the first three had already been discussed at the first session.

The first item concerned Article 5A of the Paris Convention. The Working Group on that question presented to the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee, which approved it, a draft of Article 5A of the Paris Convention dealing with the possibility for national laws to require the working of granted patents and with the cases in which the government authority of a (developing) country may authorize the exploitation of a patent granted in that country without the patentee's consent or even against his will. The proposed new Article reads as follows:

"(1) (a) Any country of the Union has the right to require by its national law that the inventions for which that country has granted a patent, or in the case of countries providing for a deferred examination when a provisional protection has been granted, be worked in its territory by the owner of the patent or under his authorization.

"(b) Importation of articles incorporating the patented invention or made by the patented process does not constitute working of the patented invention. However, any country of the Union has the right to regard the importation of articles incorporating the patented invention or made by the patented process as fulfilling the requirements of working the patented invention.

"(2) (a) For the purposes of this Article, "non-voluntary license" means a license to work a patented invention without the authorization of the owner of the patent; it also means a license to work a patented invention given by the owner of the patent where the national law obliges him to give such a license.

"(b) Any country of the Union has the right to adopt legislative measures to prevent abuses resulting from the exercising of the rights granted by the patent. However, importation into the country where the patent has been granted of articles manufactured in any of the countries of the Union shall not, in the absence of circumstances constituting abuse of the patent rights, entail forfeiture of the patent.

"(3) Forfeiture of the patent shall not be provided for except in cases where the grant of non-voluntary licenses would not have been sufficient to prevent the said abuses. No proceedings for the forfeiture or revocation of the patent may be instituted before the expiration of two years from the grant of the first non-voluntary license.

"(4) A non-voluntary license may not be applied for on the ground of failure to work or insufficient working before the expiration of a period of four years from the date of filing of the patent application or three years from the date of the grant of the patent, whichever period expires last; it shall be refused if the patentee justifies his inaction by legitimate reasons.

"(5) Any country of the Union has the right to provide in its national law, where the exploitation of the patented invention is required by reason of public interest, in particular national security, nutrition, health or the development of other vital sectors of the national economy, for the possibility of exploitation, at any time, of the patented invention by the government of that country or by third persons authorized by it.

"(6) Any non-voluntary license shall generally be non-exclusive and shall not be transferable, even in the form of a grant of a sub-license, except with that part of the enterprise or goodwill which exploits such license. However, in special cases where exclusive licenses are necessary to ensure local working, such exclusive licenses may be granted for a period of up to [six] * [three]** years subject to the condition that the patent may not be forfeited or revoked for insufficient working for a further period of [one] * [two]** years after the expiration of the exclusive license.

"(7) Any decision relating to the grant of a non-voluntary license or to exploitation in the public interest, including the amount of the just payment to which the patentee is entitled, or any decision relating to the revocation or forfeiture of a patent shall be subject to review at a distinct higher level in accordance with the applicable national law.

"(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraphs (3) and (4), developing countries have the right to apply the following provisions:

- (a) Any developing country has the right to grant non-voluntary licenses where the patented invention is not worked, or is not sufficiently worked, by the owner of the patent or under his authorization in the territory of that country within [two] * [three]** years from the grant of the patent in that country, unless the patentee can satisfy the national authorities competent to grant non-voluntary licenses that there are circumstances which justify the non-working of the patent. Where the national law provides for deferred examination for patentability and the procedure for such examination has not been initiated within three years from the filing of the patent application, the time limit referred to in the preceding sentence shall be [four] * [five]** years from the filing of the said application.
- (b) Any developing country has the right to provide in its national law that the patent may be forfeited or may be revoked*** where the patented invention is not worked, or is not sufficiently worked, in the country before the expiration of [three] * [five]** years from the grant of the patent in that country, provided that the national law of the country provides for a system of non-voluntary licenses applicable to that patent, unless the patentee has been able to convince the national authorities competent for forfeiture or revocation that circumstances exist which justify the non-working of the patent.

"(9) The foregoing provisions shall be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to utility models." † † †

* Proposal by the Group of Developing Countries.

** Proposal by Group B countries.

*** Certain delegations in Group B reserved the right to explain the significance of suspension as an alternative to forfeiture or revocation.

† The Delegation of Canada, speaking also on behalf of some Group B countries not represented in the Working Group, expressed reservations concerning paragraphs (3) and (4), in relation with their intention to see the scope of paragraph (8) generalized. The Delegation of India expressed reservations concerning paragraphs (6) and (7). The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed the opinion that only developing countries should have the right to grant exclusive non-voluntary licenses.

† † In the third session of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee (November 1977), the Delegation of the United States of America said that the possibility of exclusive non-voluntary licenses in paragraph (6) "created serious problems" and that "the matter should be reconsidered" (PR/PIC/III/14, paragraph 89). This declaration gave rise to declarations by the spokesmen of the three groups which are reported in document PR/PIC/III/14, paragraphs 90 to 92.

The second item on the agenda related to inventors' certificates. The Working Group on that question presented to the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee a proposal reflecting the points on which agreement existed but also the divergent opinions among the member delegations of the Group. The Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee therefore decided to maintain the Working Group on Inventors' Certificates with the mandate to endeavor to find mutually acceptable solutions.

The third, fourth and fifth items on the agenda concerned preferential treatment without reciprocity in respect of fees and the term of priority, Article *Squater* of the Paris Convention and "patent information" (in connection with Article *4bis* of the Paris Convention), respectively. After discussions based on memoranda prepared by the Director General, the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee decided to give the Working Group Entrusted With Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries the task of studying these items further. In addition, the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee decided to ask the Director General to make an analysis of the relationship between Article *Squater* and Article 5A and to redraft the proposed new provision on patent information.

The sixth item on the agenda was the question of unanimity or qualified majorities for the forthcoming Diplomatic Conference. After a discussion based on two reports by the Director General, the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee agreed that the question should be discussed again, preferably at its last session before the Diplomatic Conference, in order to agree on one or more proposals.

Finally, the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee agreed on the agenda of its third session.

At its *third session*, the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee approved, on the basis of proposals by the Working Group Entrusted With Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries, three new provisions to be inserted in the Paris Convention.

The first relates to the furnishing of information concerning a corresponding application or patent for the same invention in another country of the Paris Union. It reads as follows:

Article 12bis

"(1) Where any country of the Union requires a patent applicant or a patentee to furnish information concerning a corresponding application or patent for the same invention in another country of the Union, the latter country shall, through the intermediary of its national office, furnish to the applicant or patentee, on his request, such information provided that the information is available in the national office and the applicant or patentee is entitled to it.

"(2) Where the national office of the country seeking information doubts the authenticity, correctness or completeness of the information transmitted to it by the applicant or patentee, that office may ask for the information direct from the office of the country requested to furnish the information. The latter shall be obliged to furnish such information if it is publicly available."

The second and third provisions adopted by the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee concern a new article on development cooperation and a related amendment to the existing Article concerning the Paris Union Assembly. They read as follows:

Article [12ter]

“(1) The Union shall endeavor, within its field of competence, to contribute to the development of developing countries by means of industrial property.

“(2) This effort shall bear in particular on the modernization of industrial property laws and their administration, on the establishment of national and regional organizations responsible for the promotion of the use of industrial property, on the best use of patent documentation, on the encouragement of domestic inventive and innovative activity thanks to incentives derived from the industrial property system and on the best use of industrial property in connection with the acquisition of foreign technology and the export of domestic technology and domestic products.”

Article 13(2)

“(a) The Assembly shall

...
“(xiv) recommend to the Conference of the Organization items relating to industrial property for inclusion in the program of legal-technical assistance to developing countries and, in the light of that program, determine the sum to be made available by the Union to the budget of the Conference.”

The Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee discussed in detail proposals made by the Director General of WIPO for provisions concerning a conflict between an appellation of origin and a trademark. It decided that the Working Group Entrusted With Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries should continue its study of the problem on the basis of these proposals, the discussions of the Committee and the observations, if any, submitted by delegations after the session.

As regards four items contained in the agenda of the third session of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee, namely preferential treatment without reciprocity, Article 5*quater* of the Paris Convention, time limit in Article 5C(1) of the Paris Convention, and independence of marks, the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee agreed that the Working Group Entrusted With Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries should continue its study of these questions.

As regards inventors' certificates, the Working Group on Inventors' Certificates discussed in detail a proposal by the Spokesman of Group D. The discussions centered mainly on the following topics: (a) the admissibility and scope of exceptions to the principle that, where protection of inventions by inventors' certificates is provided for, protection by patents must also be provided for the same technical fields; (b) the harmonization of the grounds and time limits for opposition (annulment) applicable to inventors' certificates and applications therefor with

those applicable to patents and patent applications; (c) the duration of inventors' certificates. In compliance with a recommendation by the Working Group, the Committee recommended that the mandate of the Working Group be extended.

The next sessions of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee and its Working Groups are scheduled for June 1978.

Working Group on Inventors' Certificates: Second and Third Sessions. See above.

Working Group Entrusted With Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries: First and Second Sessions. See above.

Studies on the Revision of the Paris Convention. Additional studies—one on the use of foreign brand names, two on use requirements for marks, one on geographical indications and marks, two on industrial designs, and one on compulsory licenses—were published. The other studies issued concern licenses of right, Article 4*bis* and Article 5*quater* of the Paris Convention, sanctions for non-working, time limits for working, and inventors' certificates.

BUDAPEST TREATY ON THE INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION OF THE DEPOSIT OF MICROORGANISMS FOR THE PURPOSES OF PATENT PROCEDURE

The Conference

The Budapest Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (hereinafter referred to as the “Conference”) was convened by the Director General of WIPO, organized by him in cooperation with the Government of Hungary and held in Budapest from April 14 to 28, 1977.

The objective of the Conference was to negotiate and conclude a new international instrument, namely the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (hereinafter referred to as “the Budapest Treaty”).¹

All States members of the Paris Union were invited to the Conference with the right to vote. Twenty-nine of the said States participated in that capacity: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nor-

¹ For the text of the Budapest Treaty, see *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*, MULTILATERAL TREATIES—Text 2-004 (*Industrial Property*, May 1977).

way, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Two States not members of the Paris Union—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan—were represented by observers. The Interim Committee of the European Patent Organisation (EPO) and 11 non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

Mr. E. Tasnádi (Hungary) was elected President of the Conference. The Main Committee was chaired by Mr. J.-L. Comte (Switzerland), the Drafting Committee by Mr. I. Davis (United Kingdom) and the Credentials Committee by Mr. G. Gudkov (Soviet Union).

The Conference held discussions on the basis of the draft treaty prepared by the International Bureau in the light of the conclusions reached by a Committee of Experts at its third session in April 1976. The Conference adopted the Budapest Treaty, consisting of 20 Articles, and Regulations, consisting of 15 Rules, under that Treaty.

Features of the Budapest Treaty

The main feature of the Budapest Treaty is that a Contracting State which allows or requires the deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent procedure must recognize, for such purposes, the deposit of a microorganism with any international depositary authority, irrespective of whether such authority is on or outside the territory of the said State. The deposit may be made for the purposes of patent procedure before the national patent offices of all the Contracting States and before any regional patent office if such a regional office declares that it recognizes the effects of the Treaty.

Any institution which is capable of storing microorganisms acquires the status of international depositary authority through the furnishing by one of the Contracting States (or by certain intergovernmental industrial property organizations) of assurances that the said institution complies and will continue to comply with certain requirements including, in particular, the fact that it will be available, for the purposes of the deposit of microorganisms, to any "depositor" (person, firm, etc.), that it will accept and store the deposited microorganisms and that it will furnish samples thereof to anyone entitled to such samples but to no one else.

The Regulations contain detailed provisions on who is entitled—and when—to receive samples of the deposited microorganism. Those entitled include the depositor, a third party authorized by the depositor, and any interested industrial property office. Any other party may obtain a sample if the industrial property office certifies that under the applicable law

such a party has a right to a sample of the given microorganism. Alternatively, an industrial property office may communicate to the international depositary authorities lists of accession numbers of those microorganisms which are referred to in patents granted by it, in which event the said authorities may furnish samples of such microorganisms to anyone.

The Treaty and the Regulations also contain provisions, inter alia, allowing for what is called a "new deposit" where no samples of the originally deposited microorganisms can be furnished, permitting the termination or limitation of the status of international depositary authority, and regulating other aspects of the deposit of samples, their transfer to other authorities, their release, the testing of their viability, and the charging of fees for each deposit.

The Treaty establishes a Union of the States party to the Treaty, an Assembly consisting of the States members of the said Union whose main tasks include, in addition to those usually entrusted to Assemblies under WIPO treaties, taking away or limiting the status of any given international depositary authority. The Treaty contains no financial provisions. The costs of the International Bureau connected with the Budapest Union will be borne by the budget of the Paris Union.

The text of the Budapest Treaty was established in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic. The Budapest Treaty provides that official texts of the Budapest Treaty shall be established by the Director General within two months from the date of signature in Russian and Spanish and that official texts shall also be established by the Director General in the Arabic, German, Italian, Japanese and Portuguese languages, and such other languages as the Budapest Union Assembly may designate.

Signature of the Budapest Treaty. The Budapest Treaty was opened for signature on April 28, 1977. On that day, the Budapest Treaty was signed on behalf of the following 13 States: Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. By December 31, 1977, the date until which it was open for signature, the following five additional States had signed the Budapest Treaty: Austria, Luxembourg, Senegal, Soviet Union, Sweden.

The Budapest Treaty has not yet entered into force.

Authentic and Official Texts of the Budapest Treaty. The authentic texts in English and French of the Budapest Treaty were published in brochure form in September 1977. Official texts in Russian and Spanish of the Budapest Treaty were established, after consultations between the International Bureau and the interested Governments, and transmitted to the said

Governments in August and September 1977. They were issued in brochure form in November 1977.

COMPUTER PROGRAMS

The Advisory Group of Non-Governmental Experts on the Protection of Computer Programs held its fourth session in June 1977. Experts had been designated by 14 non-governmental organizations, and the Governments of three States and four inter-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

The Advisory Group made a number of suggestions for amendment with respect to the draft model provisions for a national law on the protection of computer software and to the explanatory notes accompanying the said provisions, both of which had been prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the discussions of the Advisory Group at its third session in May 1976.

The final version of the explanatory notes was prepared by the International Bureau, in cooperation with the Chairman, taking into account the comments made by the participants in the Advisory Group to whom a redraft of the explanatory notes incorporating the amendments suggested by the Advisory Group at its fourth session, together with a draft introduction, was circulated in July 1977. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Advisory Group, the final text of the model provisions and the explanatory note were published by the International Bureau in the December 1977 issue of *Industrial Property* (pp. 259 to 275) and issued in brochure form in February 1978.

As concerns the deposit and registration of computer software, a large majority of the Advisory Group expressed the view that a deposit system for computer software should not be incorporated in the model provisions for national laws but that the advantages and disadvantages of such a system should be explained in the publication of the International Bureau containing the model provisions.

As regards future procedure, the Advisory Group recommended that, after publication of the model provisions, the International Bureau should continue the study of questions relating to the legal protection of computer software examining, in particular, the possibility of an international treaty which could provide for a minimum of protection and, where national law makes protection dependent on the marking of the computer software, recognition of marking effected in accordance with that treaty.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES

Pursuant to the decision of the WIPO General Assembly taken at its session in September/October

1976, the International Bureau completed preparations for the Diplomatic Conference for the adoption of a treaty instituting an international recording system for scientific discoveries. That Diplomatic Conference was convened by the Director General to take place in Geneva in February/March 1978.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY STATISTICS

As in the past, the main statistical data for the year 1976, based on information supplied during 1977 by industrial property offices, were published as an Annex (Publication A) to the September 1977 issue of *Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle*. The statistics were compiled in response to the questionnaires sent to the industrial property offices in February 1977. The complete statistics for the year 1976 (Publication B) will be issued in the first part of 1978.

COLLECTION OF LAWS AND TREATIES ON INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

The collection of laws and treaties on industrial property continued to be kept up to date by the International Bureau. Important new texts were published in the legislative series entitled *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties* in the monthly review *Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle*. *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties* is divided into three main subject areas—national laws, multinational treaties and bilateral treaties—and the legislative texts are classified accordingly and then subclassified according to country and subject matter. The series may also be purchased separately.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY REVIEWS

The review *Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle* continued to appear every month. The review *La Propiedad Intelectual* continued to appear in Spanish every quarter. *Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle* is now available in the form of microfiche for the years 1962 to 1975 (in English) and for the years 1885 to 1975 (in French). Any individual issue may be obtained on request.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION RELATED TO INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

The activities in 1977 of the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property are summarized in "The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1977" in the February 1978 issue of this review.

II. Activities Concerning Trademarks, Industrial Designs, Appellations of Origin and Indications of Source

The main objective of the trademark, design and appellations of origin activities is to maintain services facilitating international registrations and classifications in these fields. The activities in 1977 were mainly aimed at the keeping of the existing international registers of trademarks, industrial designs, appellations of origin and certain emblems, publishing data concerning the said registrations, and improving the existing international classifications for trademarks and industrial designs. In addition, work continued on the preparations for the entry into force of the Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT) and the Vienna Agreement on the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks.

TRADEMARKS

Madrid Union (Marks)

Member States. At the end of 1977, the number of States members of the Madrid Union for the International Registration of Marks was 24 (see Table of Member States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 10).

Madrid Agreement (Marks): Stockholm Act (1967). Italy deposited its instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.

Madrid Agreement (Marks): Acts in Force. Of the 24 States members of the Madrid Union (Marks) as of December 31, 1977, four were bound by the Nice Act (1957) and 20 by the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Madrid Agreement (Marks) (see Table of Member States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 10).

Governing Bodies. The Assembly of the Madrid Union and the Committee of Directors of the National Industrial Property Offices met in September/October 1977 and adapted the triennial program and budget of the Madrid Union as far as the year 1978 is concerned.

Fees. The amounts of the basic, supplementary, complementary, and certain other fees provided under the Madrid Agreement (Marks) were raised, with effect from April 1, 1977, as decided by the Assembly of the Madrid Union and the Committee of Directors of the National Industrial Property Offices at their sessions in September/October 1976.

Statistics. The total number of registrations in 1977 was 7,544, to which should be added 3,006 renewals

effected under the Nice or Stockholm Acts. The total number of registrations and renewals in 1977 was therefore 10,550 as against 10,395 in 1976. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks in 1977 which affected international registrations of marks was 15,180 as against 15,115 in 1976.

Trademark Search Service. The International Bureau continued to provide this service, pursuant to Article 5ter(2) of the Madrid Agreement (Marks).

Publications. The review *Les Marques internationales*, containing the publication of registrations of marks, renewals and changes recorded in the International Register of Marks under the Madrid Agreement (Marks) continued to appear every month. Updated versions in English, French and German of the *Guide to the International Registration of Marks* (1977 edition) were published in April 1977.

Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT)

Acceptance. The Congo deposited on August 8, 1977, its instrument of accession to the Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT). As of December 31, 1977, four States had acceded to the TRT: Congo, Gabon, Togo, Upper Volta. The TRT is not yet in force.

Official Texts. The official text in Spanish of the TRT was published in December 1977.

Preparatory Work for the Entry Into Force of the TRT. The Trademark Registration Treaty Interim Advisory Committee held its second session in January 1977. Fourteen States were represented as members whereas four States, one intergovernmental organization and six non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

The Committee discussed the possible contents of the Administrative Instructions called for by Rule 46.1(a) of the Regulations under the Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT). Its discussions were based on two documents, prepared by the International Bureau and the Patent and Trademark Office of the United States of America, respectively, each of which contained an inventory of matters to be regulated by the Administrative Instructions. The Committee invited the International Bureau to prepare, for its next session, a first draft of the Administrative Instructions, taking into account the observations of the Committee and the suggestions contained in the second of the two documents which had served as the basis of its discussions.

The Committee discussed the establishment of forms to be used under the TRT procedures and the

problems involved in the use by the International Bureau of computerized procedures for administrative operations under the TRT and their compatibility with computer procedures already used or intended to be introduced by national offices. The Committee concluded that the International Bureau should commence with the preparation of forms for the TRT procedures, giving high priority, in particular, to the establishment of forms for the international application and the demand for renewal of the international registration. The Committee further concluded that the forms to be prepared should take into account the requirements of computerization but should also be usable for manual systems and that the forms should be so designed that they could also be used, to the extent applicable and possible, for the Madrid Agreement and national procedures. The Committee further concluded that it was desirable in principle to envisage computerization of operations under the TRT but that, before taking a decision on the matter, a study by the International Bureau was required, which should take into account the results of the work of the Committee of Experts for the Computerization of Trademark Operations.

The Committee considered a report prepared by the International Bureau on WIPO's past and current activities in the field of development cooperation with respect to the trademark systems of developing countries and containing an outline of possible future activities. The Committee concluded by giving its full support to the development cooperation program as outlined and urged WIPO to continue its implementation in cooperation with the member States.

Finally, the Committee heard reports by delegations on the situation in their countries as concerns the prospects for ratification of the TRT or accession to it.

Nice Union

Member States. At the end of 1977, the number of States members of the Nice Union for the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks was 31 (see Table of Member States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 12).

Nice Agreement: Stockholm Act (1967). Italy deposited its instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks.

Nice Agreement: Acts in Force. Of the 31 States which were members of the Nice Union on December 31, 1977, five were bound by the Nice Act (1957) and 26 by the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Nice

Agreement (see Table of Member States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 12).

Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Nice Agreement. The Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Nice Agreement ("the Conference") was convened by the Director General of WIPO in Geneva from May 4 to 13, 1977.

The objective of the Conference was to negotiate and conclude a revised Act ("the Geneva Act") of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks of June 15, 1957, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.²

The 31 States members of the Nice Union Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks were invited to participate with voting rights in the Conference, whereas the other States members of the Paris Union were invited to participate in an observer capacity. Twenty-four States members of the Nice Union participated in the former capacity and nine other States members of the Paris Union participated in the latter capacity. Six international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

Mrs. E. Steup (Federal Republic of Germany) was elected President of the Conference. The Drafting Committee was chaired by Mr. I. Davis (United Kingdom) and the Credentials Committee by His Excellency Mr. M. Nettel (Austria).

The Conference held discussions on the basis of a draft Act drawn up by the International Bureau of WIPO in the light of the recommendations and views of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts for the Revision of the Nice Agreement which met in March 1976. The Conference adopted the text of the Geneva Act.

The Geneva Act: Features. The principal features of the Geneva Act concern the procedure for adopting amendments and other changes to the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, the languages of that Classification, the conditions for the entry into force of the Geneva Act and the languages of the Act.

Under the Geneva Act, the Committee of Experts may adopt an amendment to the Classification (i.e., any transfer of goods or services from one class to another or the creation of any new class) by a majority of four-fifths of the countries members of the Nice Union represented and voting, whereas, under the existing texts of the Nice Agreement, the unanimous consent of the countries members of the Nice Union is required. Decisions of the Committee of Experts concerning other changes may be taken by a simple majority of the countries members of the Nice Union

² For the text of the Geneva Act of the Nice Agreement, see *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*, MULTILATERAL TREATIES—Text 3-001 (*Industrial Property*, June 1977).

present and voting, whereas, under the existing texts of the Nice Agreement, such decisions required a majority of the countries members of the Nice Union. Moreover, the Geneva Act does not retain a provision of the existing texts of the Nice Agreement which enables an expert to vote by correspondence and to delegate his power to an expert of another country.

In addition, the Geneva Act specifies that the rules of procedure of the Committee of Experts shall provide that, except in special cases, amendments to the Classification are to be adopted at the end of specified periods; the length of each period is to be determined by the Committee of Experts. Further, whereas amendments to the Classification will enter into force, both under the existing texts of the Nice Agreement and the Geneva Act, six months after the date of dispatch of their notification, other changes decided upon by the Committee of Experts will, under the Geneva Act, enter into force according to a date to be specified by the Committee of Experts, rather than on receipt of their notification as now provided for under the existing texts of the Nice Agreement.

As concerns the languages of the Classification, the Geneva Act provides that, promptly after its entry into force, the Committee of Experts shall establish the English version of the Classification (which, under the existing Nice Agreement, has been established in but one authentic language—French) and that both the English and French texts shall be equally authentic. The Geneva Act provides also that the Director General shall establish official texts of the Classification in Arabic, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish and in such other languages as the Nice Union Assembly may designate, provided that their establishment does not entail financial implications for the budget of the Nice Union or for that of WIPO.

The Geneva Act stipulates that it will enter into force three months after six or more countries have deposited their instruments of ratification if at least three of the said countries are, on the date the Geneva Act is opened for signature, members of the Nice Union.

Signature of the Geneva Act. The Geneva Act of the Nice Agreement was opened for signature on May 13, 1977. On that day the Geneva Act was signed on behalf of the following 14 States: Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America. By December 31, 1977, the date until which it was open for signature, the following nine additional States had signed the Geneva Act: Australia, Austria, Belgium, German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Luxembourg, Morocco, Norway, Sweden.

The Geneva Act has not yet entered into force.

Authentic and Official Texts of the Geneva Act. The authentic texts in English and French of the Geneva Act of the Nice Agreement were published in brochure form in September 1977. Official texts in Spanish and Russian of the Geneva Act of the Nice Agreement were established after consultations between the International Bureau and the interested Governments and transmitted to the said Governments in August and September 1977. They were issued in brochure form in November 1977.

International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks: Revision of the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services. The Temporary Working Group established by the Committee of Experts set up under the Nice Agreement held its fifth and sixth sessions in June and October/November 1977. Six States and one intergovernmental organization were represented at the said sessions.

The Temporary Working Group continued its review of the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services with a view to improving the text on the basis of the existing List of Classes but without considering amendments that would involve the transfer of goods or services from one class to another.

This review was carried out in accordance with the principles and the procedure adopted by the Temporary Working Group at its first session in April 1975. After a thorough review of the items concerned, the Temporary Working Group adopted, for submission to the Committee of Experts, a number of proposals for the modification of the Alphabetical List of Goods.

In accordance with the decision taken by the Committee of Experts set up under Article 3 of the Nice Agreement at its session in November 1975, to the effect that the proposals for modification of the Alphabetical List put forward by the Temporary Working Group should be submitted in successive parts to the Governments of the States members of the Committee, the International Bureau circulated the proposals adopted by the Temporary Working Group to the said States for comments in May and November 1977.

International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks: Changes in the General Note Preceding the Explanatory Notes and in the List of Classes. The Preparatory Working Group established by the Committee of Experts for the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks at its June 1974 session held its first session in June/July 1977. Seven States members of the Preparatory Working Group were represented at that session. One intergovernmental organization was represented in an observer capacity.

The task of the Preparatory Working Group was to consider proposals for changes in the General Note preceding the Explanatory Notes and in the List of Classes of the International Classification.

After a general discussion, during which the question was raised of introducing subclasses designed to facilitate computerized anticipation searches, the International Bureau was asked to make a study of the matter, on the understanding that the Preparatory Working Group reserved its opinion on the desirability of introducing subclasses and on their presentation if they were introduced.

As concerns the General Note, the Preparatory Working Group agreed that, in respect of the item concerning finished products, any such new products introduced into the International Classification should be classified principally according to their function or purpose, or the trade in which they are originally sold or, subsidiarily, according to the material of which they are made.

As concerns changes in the List of Classes and in the Alphabetical List, the Preparatory Working Group had a preliminary exchange of views on a number of proposals for the transfer of goods from one class to another.

The Preparatory Working Group agreed on a number of proposals to change the wording of a certain number of classes and decided to study further at its next session proposals to change the wording of a certain number of other classes.

Publications. The first supplement (1977) to the Portuguese edition of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks was published in September 1977.

Vienna Agreement (Figurative Elements of Marks)

Acceptance. As of December 31, 1977, two States—France and the Netherlands—had ratified the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. The Vienna Agreement (Figurative Elements of Marks) is not yet in force.

Official Texts. The official text in Spanish of the Vienna Agreement (Figurative Elements of Marks) was published in November 1977.

International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. Following upon the work of the Provisional Committee of Experts for the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks, set up by a Resolution adopted in 1973 by the Vienna Conference on the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks which, at its first and second sessions in December 1975 and

June/July 1976, adopted a number of proposals for amendments and additions to the International Classification, the International Bureau incorporated the said amendments and additions in the International Classification. The International Classification thus modified was published in April 1977 and remains to be examined and adopted by the Committee of Experts set up by the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. The Committee of Experts will be convened for that purpose and will meet on a date as close as possible to that of the entry into force of the Vienna Agreement.

Computerization of Trademark Operations

As recommended by the Working Group for the Computerization of Trademark Operations at its session in September 1976, the International Bureau invited the countries of the Paris Union in November 1976 to provide information on the similarity criteria used in their countries for the assessment of the risk of confusion between marks as well as any cases that they considered particularly interesting. The replies received from 20 States have been analyzed and a catalog of the similarity criteria applied in the various countries as reflected in those replies will be communicated in the first part of 1978 to the countries of the Paris Union; the countries will be invited to indicate for each of the criteria cataloged whether the criterion is applied in their country. The results of this last survey will in turn be communicated by the International Bureau to the countries of the Paris Union and to interested organizations and firms, and submitted to the Committee of Experts for the Computerization of Trademark Operations at its next session.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

Hague Union

Member States. At the end of 1977, the number of States members of the Hague Union for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs was 15 (see Table of Member States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 11).

Hague Agreement: Acts in Force. Of the 15 States which were members of the Hague Union as of December 31, 1977, 15 were bound by the London Act (1934) of the Hague Agreement and eight also by the Additional Act of Monaco (1961) to the said Agreement. Six States have ratified or acceded to the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) to the Hague Agreement. The Protocol of Geneva (1975) to the said Agreement has been signed by

six States and acceded to by one (see Table of Member States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 11). This Protocol is not yet in force.

International Deposits of Industrial Designs: Statistics. The total number of international deposits in 1977 was 1,908 as against 2,046 in 1976; the number of prolongations was 819 as against 923 in 1976.

Open deposits in 1977 numbered 1,327 and sealed deposits 581; simple deposits numbered 957 and multiple deposits 951 as against 1,052 and 994, respectively, in 1976.

The total number of objects deposited in 1977 was 24,461 of which 13,717 were two-dimensional (*dessins*) and 10,744 were three-dimensional (*modèles*), as against 27,276, 15,018 and 12,258, respectively, in 1976.

Publications. The review *Les Dessins et Modèles internationaux* continued to appear monthly.

Locarno Union

Member States. At the end of 1977, the number of States members of the Locarno Union for the International Classification for Industrial Designs was 16 (see Table of Member States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 13).

International Classification for Industrial Designs: Amendments. Under Article 3(3) of the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs, proposals for amendments or additions to the International Classification may be made by the office of any country of the Locarno Union or by the International Bureau. In April 1977, the Director General invited the countries of the Locarno Union to communicate to him any such proposals. By the end of 1977, proposals had been received from Denmark, France, Norway, the Soviet Union and Sweden. These proposals will be submitted to the Committee of Experts established under the Locarno Agreement which is scheduled to meet in May 1978.

APPELLATIONS OF ORIGIN

Lisbon Union

Member States. The Congo deposited its instrument of accession to the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin (Stockholm Act, 1967) and became a member of the Lisbon Union for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration on November 16, 1977.

At the end of 1977, the number of States members of the Lisbon Union was 16 (see Table of Member States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 13).

Lisbon Agreement: Stockholm Act (1967). Italy deposited its instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Lisbon Agreement.

Lisbon Agreement: Acts in Force. Of the 16 States which were members of the Lisbon Union on December 31, 1977, three were bound by the Lisbon Act (1958) and 13 by the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Lisbon Agreement (see Table of Member States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 13).

International Registrations: Statistics. In 1977, one application for the registration of an appellation, from France, was filed and registered at the International Bureau.

Since the entry into force of the Lisbon Agreement on September 25, 1966, up to the end of 1977, a total of 648 appellations of origin have been registered. Of these 19 came from Algeria, 20 from Bulgaria, 18 from Cuba, 106 from Czechoslovakia, 426 from France, 24 from Hungary, one from Israel, 25 from Italy, two from Portugal and seven from Tunisia.

PROTECTION OF CERTAIN EMBLEMS, SIGNS AND HALLMARKS, ABBREVIATIONS AND NAMES (ARTICLE 6^{ter} OF THE PARIS CONVENTION)

Article 6^{ter} of the Paris Convention provides for the protection of armorial bearings, flags and other State emblems, as well as of official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty. Since the inception of this provision in the Hague Act of the Paris Convention, which came into force on June 1, 1928, 869 such State emblems and official signs and hallmarks have been communicated by 29 countries members of the Paris Union, reciprocally through the International Bureau, which has issued 68 notifications covering the said emblems, official signs and hallmarks. During 1977, 114 such emblems, official signs and hallmarks were communicated by three countries to the International Bureau which issued three notifications.

Article 6^{ter} of the Paris Convention also provides for the protection of armorial bearings, flags, other emblems, abbreviations, and names of international intergovernmental organizations. Since the inception of this provision in the Lisbon Act of the Paris Convention, which came into force on January 4, 1962, 89 such emblems, abbreviations and names have been communicated by 31 international intergovernmental organizations to the International Bureau which has issued 42 notifications covering the said

emblems, abbreviations and names. During 1977, three emblems, abbreviations and names were communicated by one such organization to the International Bureau, which issued one notification.

INDICATIONS OF SOURCE

Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source)

Contracting States. At the end of 1977, the number of States party to the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods was 32 (see Table of Contracting States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 9).

Additional Act of Stockholm (1967). Italy deposited its instrument of ratification of the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967) to the Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source).

Acts in Force. Of the 32 States party to the Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source) as of December 31, 1977, three were bound by the Hague Act (1925), nine by the London Act (1934), 20 by the Lisbon Act (1958) and 18 also by the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967) (see List of Contracting States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 9).

Arabic Text of the Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source). The International Bureau published an Arabic version of the Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source) in brochure form in December 1977.

III. Patent Cooperation and Information Activities

The main objectives of the patent cooperation and information activities are to institute an international system of application for the protection of inventions, to improve the international classification of patent documents and to strengthen cooperation among national and regional industrial property offices in the field of patent information. The activities during 1977 were mainly aimed at servicing the said system of patent applications and the various intergovernmental bodies in charge of improving the International Patent Classification and rendering more effective patent information services.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

Acceptance

During 1977, five States—the Congo, France, the Soviet Union, Switzerland and the United Kingdom—deposited instruments of ratification of or accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Entry Into Force

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), with the exception of Chapter II, entered into force on January 24, 1978, with respect to the following 13 States: Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Madagascar, Malaŵi, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United States of America. It entered into force on February 25, 1978, with respect to France, and enters into force on March 29, 1978, with respect to the Soviet Union.

Applicability of Chapter II of the PCT. The provisions of Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the corresponding provisions of the Regulations annexed to the said Treaty become applicable on March 29, 1978, with respect to the following 12 States: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Madagascar, Malaŵi, Senegal, Soviet Union, Togo, United Kingdom. In accordance with the declarations made by them, three States which had ratified the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)—France, Switzerland and the United States of America—are not bound by the provisions of Chapter II of the Treaty and the corresponding provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Treaty.

Preparatory Work for the Entry into Force of the PCT

The preparatory work for the entry into force of the PCT continued throughout the year.

This work was pursued by the three PCT Interim Committees, established by the Paris Union in implementation of the recommended measures for the entry into force of the PCT, and by three Working Groups, each assisted by the International Bureau which prepared the documentation for the Committees and Working Groups. The participants in these Committees and Working Groups and the meetings they held are described in the following four paragraphs, whereas the questions they discussed, the decisions they took and the follow-up action by the International Bureau are referred to in the paragraphs thereafter.

Interim Committees. Two of the three PCT Interim Committees—the PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions and the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation—met in October 1977. Twenty States, three intergovernmental organizations and ten non-governmental organizations were represented.

Working Groups. The Working Group on Guidelines for International Search and for International

Preliminary Examination, established by the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation at its session in November 1976, met twice, in February and June 1977. Ten States members of that PCT Interim Committee, having expressed the wish to be members of the Working Group, participated in the February 1977 session, whereas nine of the said States participated in the June 1977 session. Two inter-governmental organizations and four international non-governmental organizations participated in the work of both sessions.

The Working Group on Guidelines for Publication and for Drawings, established by the PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions at its session in November 1976, met in February 1977. Ten States members of that PCT Interim Committee, having expressed the wish to be members of the Working Group, and two intergovernmental and four international non-governmental organizations participated in the work of the first session of the Working Group. The International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) also participated in the discussions concerning the provision of a classified abstract service.

The Working Group on Budgetary Questions, established by the PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions at its session in November 1976, met in February/March 1977. Eleven States members of that PCT Interim Committee, having expressed the wish to be members of the Working Group, participated in the work of that session.

Publication under the PCT. The Working Group on Guidelines for Publication and for Drawings agreed that publication of the international application should take place centrally in Geneva, promptly after the expiration of 18 months from the priority date, rather than in a decentralized manner by simultaneous publication in all of the PCT Contracting States, and that a rapid system of distribution of the publication to Contracting States should be instituted in order to reduce to a minimum the time between publication in Geneva and availability of the publication in the Contracting States.

Guidelines for Publication. On the basis of the discussions that took place in the Interim Committee and Working Group, guidelines relating to the form, content and layout of publications to be issued by the International Bureau under the PCT, as well as to the printing methods for the production of such publications, were prepared in final form by the International Bureau in November and December 1977.

Form of Publication of the International Search Report. A new version of the international search report, adapted both for use for the transmittal of the

international search report by the International Searching Authority to the applicant and to the International Bureau and for use for publication purposes, was agreed upon by the PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions.

Guidelines for Drawings. On the basis of the discussions that took place in the Interim Committee and Working Group, guidelines for drawings under the PCT were prepared in final form by the International Bureau in November and December 1977.

Amendments of the Regulations under the PCT (Other than Amendments Relating to Fees). The Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions agreed to recommend to the Assembly of the PCT Union the amendment of certain Rules, including the Rules on Fees, in the Regulations under the PCT.

Handling of Fees under the PCT. The Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions considered principles proposed by the International Bureau for the handling of fees paid to one PCT authority for the benefit of another such authority, particularly in order to solve questions which might arise due to currency fluctuations.

Administrative Instructions. On the basis of the discussions that took place in the Interim Committee and Working Group, the Administrative Instructions under the PCT were issued by the International Bureau in June 1977.

Forms. The forms to be used in the PCT procedure by the applicant, the receiving Offices, the International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities and the International Bureau, as approved by the PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions, were issued by the International Bureau as an annex to the Administrative Instructions referred to above.

Guidelines for Applicants. Guidelines for applicants filing international applications under the PCT were issued by the International Bureau in August 1977 on the basis of a draft discussed in the PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions. The Guidelines so issued relate, as far as the more detailed explanation of the procedure is concerned, to the first phase (Chapter I of the PCT) of the procedure under the PCT. Work on a similar Guideline on the second phase (Chapter II of the PCT) was near completion at the end of 1977.

Guidelines for Receiving Offices. Guidelines for receiving Offices for the processing of international applications under the PCT, as agreed upon by the

PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions, were issued by the International Bureau in October 1977.

Progress Report on Negotiations with Prospective International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities. Consideration was given at the October 1977 session of the PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions to a report on progress in the International Bureau's consultations and negotiations with the European Patent Office and the national Offices of Austria, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. A draft Model Agreement between an International Preliminary Examining Authority and the International Bureau on the basis of which the International Bureau would enter into individual negotiations with a view to concluding agreements with the prospective International Preliminary Examining Authorities was also noted. During November and December 1977, further consultations and negotiations were held by the International Bureau with the European Patent Office and with the national Offices of Austria, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America with a view to concluding such agreements.

Minimum Documentation: Patent Documents. The Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation noted an inventory relating to the state of completeness of the search files of the prospective International Searching Authorities in respect of the national patent documents (from January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1976) to be included in the PCT minimum documentation. The International Bureau was asked to update the inventory at suitable intervals.

Consideration was also given by the Interim Committee to the English language abstracts of the patent documents of Japan and the Soviet Union to be included in the search files of the prospective International Searching Authorities. In this regard, it was decided that the patent documents of Japan and the Soviet Union for which Derwent Abstracts had been prepared would be considered part of the PCT minimum documentation. Information was also provided on additional English language abstracts of Japanese patent documents.

Minimum Documentation: Non-Patent Literature. The PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation was informed of a new abstract journal service called "PAL System Mark II," proposed by Information Services in Physics, Electro-Technology, Computers and Control (INSPEC) (operated by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London), which would cover patent-associated literature items in the physics and electrical engineering fields and would include a magnetic tape service covering the same

items. It was agreed that all Interim Committee members should be invited to express the extent of their interest in the Service.

Guidelines for Abstracts of International Applications. Guidelines for the preparation of abstracts of international applications under the PCT, based on the General Guidelines for the preparation of abstracts of patent documents as adopted by the Plenary Committee of ICIREPAT and approved by the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation at its session in 1975, were issued by the International Bureau.

Guidelines for International Search. Guidelines for international search to be carried out under the PCT, as agreed upon by the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation, were issued by the International Bureau in November 1977.

Guidelines for International Preliminary Examination. Guidelines for international preliminary examination to be carried out under the PCT, as agreed upon by the Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation, were issued by the International Bureau in November 1977.

Budgetary Questions; Contributions of Member States. At its session in February/March 1977, the Working Group on Budgetary Questions reviewed a memorandum prepared by the International Bureau, setting forth estimates of the budgetary requirements of the International Bureau in relation to different numbers of international applications per year and considered the various elements influencing expenditure, income and the financing of the difference between expenditure and income.

The Working Group noted the various hypotheses under which the break-even point (expressed as the number of applications) would be reached, and considered the principles proposed by the International Bureau for a contribution scheme to finance the initial deficit. The Working Group adopted seven principles for that scheme, which include, inter alia, the payment for 1978 to 1980 of "basic" contributions by all countries presently making contributions, "supplementary" contributions by countries which have deposited their instruments of ratification prior to or during those years as well as by States which become Contracting States during those years (intended to cover the deficit attributable to those years, not covered by the "basic" contributions), and the reimbursement of contributions from any excess of income over expenditure after the break-even point is reached. Finally, the Working Group agreed on estimates of expenditure and income for the years 1978 to 1980.

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASSIFICATION (IPC)

Strasbourg (IPC) Agreement

Acceptance. Czechoslovakia deposited its instrument of accession to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification of March 24, 1971. The Strasbourg (IPC) Agreement will enter into force for Czechoslovakia on August 3, 1978. On that date, the number of States members of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union will be 25 (see Table of Member States, *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 14).

Official Text. The official text in Arabic of the Strasbourg (IPC) Agreement was published in March 1977.

Revision and Uniform Application of the IPC

Committees and Working Groups. The Committee of Experts held one session (in November 1977) and its Steering Committee held two sessions in 1977 (in March and November). During 1977, four of the five Working Groups each met once and one Working Group met twice. In addition, an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revision of the Guide to the IPC met once. The matters they dealt with are referred to below.

Procedure and Instructions for Revision of the IPC. The Steering Committee decided, in view of pending proposals for the restructuring of the technical activities of WIPO (see below), not to discuss the revision procedure tentatively agreed upon and the Instructions for Revision of the IPC; nevertheless, the Steering Committee agreed that for the remainder of the revision period the time allowed for commenting on the amendments forwarded to the Committee of Experts by the Working Groups should be reduced and that the Working Groups should agree upon the translation of amendments by correspondence. This decision was endorsed by the Committee of Experts.

Amendments to the IPC. In conformity with the existing Procedure for Revision of the IPC, the Steering Committee and the Committee of Experts approved a certain number of amendments to the IPC, whereas some other proposed amendments were referred back to the Working Groups for further consideration.

Identification and Renumbering of Entries in the IPC. The Steering Committee discussed the question of identification and renumbering of amended entries of the IPC. An instruction on this subject was endorsed by the Committee of Experts.

Back-Up Document. The Steering Committee also discussed the contents of a back-up document which would appear with each new edition of the IPC showing which changes affected the scope of one or more groups of entries and how subject matter had been moved among entries. The Steering Committee decided that Working Groups I to IV should collect information for the back-up document relating to the revision work carried out during the first and second revision periods.

Pursuant to a request made by the Steering Committee, the International Bureau carried out a survey among the members of the Committee of Experts on their ideas concerning the contents and layout of the back-up document and asked for information on the transfer of subject matter as a consequence of the revision of the IPC. The Committee of Experts endorsed the decisions of the Steering Committee relating to this information and regarding the contents, layout and preparation of the back-up document.

Revision of the Guide to the IPC. The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revision of the Guide to the IPC held its meeting in March/April 1977. The Ad Hoc Working Group agreed upon the contents of a revised Guide, which would consist of three parts, dealing with the purpose of the IPC, the description of the IPC and the use of the IPC. It also discussed and agreed upon the contents of the different parts, the division of the drafting work among its members and the time schedule for the preparation of the final draft.

The Committee of Experts noted the progress report on the revision of the Guide to the IPC being carried out by the Ad Hoc Working Group but modified the time schedule for consideration of the final draft of the revised Guide so as to allow its inclusion in the so-called ninth volume of the IPC to be published in 1979.

"Advice to Searchers" and "Advice to Classifiers." The Committee of Experts noted the "Advice to Searchers" and the "Advice to Classifiers," which had been revised by Working Group V and approved with some amendments by the Steering Committee. The "Advice to Searchers," and the "Advice to Classifiers" were issued by the International Bureau in November 1977.

Use of the IPC as a Means of Identifying and Locating Patent Documents Which Relate to Given Technologies. The Committee of Experts discussed the recommendations on this subject made by the Expert Working Group on Information from Patent Documents at its session in March 1977, which had been endorsed by the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property in March 1977. The Committee of Experts

recognized the need felt by users in the developing countries for new means of access to the IPC in given fields of technology and expressed the view that the conclusions of the Expert Working Group could best be considered within the framework of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information. The Committee of Experts agreed, however, that an improved Catchword Index to the IPC would constitute a good instrument to assist users in developing countries to identify the groups or sub-groups of the IPC relevant to the solution of technological problems in given fields, and proposed to the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information that any body created by it to succeed to the present Working Group V might study the possibility of improving the existing English and French Catchword Indexes. The Committee of Experts also endorsed certain recommendations of the Expert Working Group, in particular, that the competent authorities of the countries of the IPC Union also indicate the relevant symbols in respect of supplementary and complementary information, i.e., non-obligatory classification, that offices which presently classify documents according to the IPC only down to sub-class level be advised to attempt classifying down to main-group level, and that the International Bureau prepare a manual for developing countries on how to organize a file of patent documents for search purposes, on how to train classifiers, and on how to train searchers in identifying and locating patent documents relating to given technologies.

Revision Priorities During the Third Revision Period. Pursuant to the request of the Committee of Experts, the International Bureau invited, in December 1977, the members of that Committee to submit proposals for the priority program for the third revision period (1979 to 1984), indicating at the same time the classification units to be affected by the revision and whether they would be in a position to elaborate detailed proposals for those items.

Working Groups. Each of the five Working Groups continued to deal with detailed proposals for the second revision period (1974 to 1979) concerning various Sections of the IPC: Working Group I, which met in Paris in March 1977, dealt with the revision of Sections C and D; Working Group II, which met in Washington in June/July 1977, dealt with the revision of Sections G and H; Working Group III, which met in Munich in February 1977 and in London in October 1977, dealt with the revision of Section B; Working Group IV, which met in Moscow in May 1977, dealt with Sections A, E and F; Working Group V, which met in Geneva in April 1977, dealt with the progress of reclassification according to the IPC, inconsistencies in classification, the training of staff in the use of the IPC, the selection of training

examples, the preparation of a comprehensive set of training documents, the preparation of the English and French versions of the "Advice to Searchers," and other matters relating to the use of the IPC and its uniform application.

Second Edition of the IPC

Official Text. The official text in Spanish of the Second Edition of the International Patent Classification (IPC), established by the Spanish Patent Office and endorsed by the International Bureau in March 1977, was published.

Third Edition of the IPC

Indications in the Classification. Pursuant to the request made by the Steering Committee that the International Bureau prepare a list of certain entries of the IPC which had been amended during the first revision period and hence should be indicated by the Arabic numeral 2 in the third edition of the IPC, the International Bureau issued, in July 1977, a list containing information on "amended groups."

Classification of Search Files (CAPRI System)

With a view to the implementation of the Agreement between WIPO and the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) concerning the computerized administration of patent documents reclassified according to the IPC (CAPRI System), the International Bureau prepared drafts and assisted in the negotiations for agreements of cooperation between INPADOC and the Industrial Property Offices of Austria, Germany (Federal Republic of) and the Soviet Union, as well as the International Patent Institute (IIB). These agreements specify the conditions for supplying input to INPADOC, including the format and content of the machine-readable inventories of the contents of search files arranged according to the IPC.

The agreements of cooperation between INPADOC and the Patent Offices of Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany were signed in Vienna on March 18, 1977, and provisionally entered into force on that date. The agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany entered into force on May 12, 1977. The Agreement with Austria entered into force on July 26, 1977. The agreement between INPADOC and the IIB is contained in an exchange of letters between the Directors General of the two organizations, dated February 22 and 28, 1977. The agreement between INPADOC and the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR Council of Ministers was signed on November 16, 1977, in Geneva, and entered into force on December 18, 1977.

ICIREPAT

Participating Countries

The following 22 countries are members ("participating countries") of the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) and are represented on its executive body, which is the Plenary Committee (PLC): Austria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. The International Patent Institute (IIB) also participated in the activities of ICIREPAT.

Activities and Committees

ICIREPAT's main activities continued to be carried out in the framework of the Technical Committees and the Plenary Committee (PLC). The PLC, which met in February and September 1977, reviewed the activities of the Technical Committees and acted upon their conclusions and recommendations. The Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS) met in April and November 1977, and the Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST) met in May and October 1977. The work programs of the Technical Committees were carried out in accordance with the Long-Term Program of ICIREPAT.

The PLC and the Technical Committees, assisted by the International Bureau, dealt with the following matters.

Needs of Developing Countries in the Field of Patent Documentation and Patent Information Retrieval

At its session in September 1976, the PLC concluded that in the light of the replies then received to the questionnaire, approved by it at its session in February 1976 and sent by the International Bureau in March 1976 to 40 developing countries, including the member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), on the needs of developing countries in the field of patent documentation and patent information retrieval, Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Kenya, the Philippines, Portugal, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zambia and OAPI should be invited to participate as observers at the sessions of the TCST during 1977, and that a one-day information meeting with representatives from developing countries should be held before one of the sessions. At its session in February 1977, the PLC decided that Mexico should be added to this list.

The one-day information meeting with representatives of the developing countries was held just before the TCST session in May 1977. The following countries were represented: Algeria, Kenya, Mexico, Philippines, Portugal, Turkey, Uruguay, Zambia. The following participating countries of ICIREPAT were also represented: Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Norway, Soviet Union, United Kingdom. INPADOC was represented by an observer.

Algeria, Kenya, Mexico, the Philippines, Portugal, Uruguay and Zambia were represented by observers in both sessions of the TCST which met in May and October 1977, whereas Turkey was represented at the session in May 1977 and Egypt and OAPI at the session in October 1977.

Search Systems

The TCSS continued to monitor and supervise the implementation of search systems which had been developed cooperatively and to keep track of search systems being worked out by individual offices.

Operational Systems. The offices participating in the systems continued to regularly update the indexing and, for certain systems where development had been finalized, arrangements for backlog indexing were made; backlog indexing for those systems also progressed.

Search System Development. The TCSS continued to work on revising the ICIREPAT Manual to accommodate new routes for search system development.

Furthermore, the TCSS confirmed its earlier conclusions concerning general criteria for characteristics for the determination of technological fields in which classification might not satisfactorily meet the search needs. It decided to investigate what kinds of statistical data or other qualitative or quantitative criteria were necessary for the identification of such fields and asked the International Bureau to prepare a working document based on the comments received from the members of the TCSS. After consideration of these comments and further discussion, the TCSS decided that a working paper on general criteria for the determination of fields where pure classification systems did not meet the users' needs with regard to the novelty and patentability search in patent documents, as well as a working document concerning statistical data for the possible determination of such fields, should be prepared by the International Bureau.

The TCSS also discussed the subject of searching "Markush type" claims with regard to the various practices applied in patent offices in order to cope

with this type of information storage and retrieval problem which arose from the fact that "Markush type" claims were extremely complex to classify because of the great number of compounds involved. It decided that a document summarizing the practices of various offices in searching "Markush type" claims and identifying the direction to be taken by any further work in that area should be prepared by the International Bureau.

On a recommendation of the TCSS, the PLC approved the "Scheme of Main Stages of Decision-Making in the Development of a Search System."

Finally, the TCSS adopted the "Principles Concerning the Question of Cut-Off Dates for Mechanized Search Systems."

Search System Implementation. The TCSS continued to study the implementation problems of mechanized search systems, mainly in respect of the following three problems: file content and file integrity; access to responding documents; confidence in the performance of the system.

As concerns, in particular, access to patent documents, the TCSS took note of the compilation of methods of quick access to patent documents existing or proposed within ICIREPAT since 1972 and, after concluding that the selection of a document retrieval system depended on cost factors just as much as on the technical aspects, decided to close its study of this matter.

The TCSS discussed a proposal to perform updating indexing during the examination procedure in the offices simultaneously with the allotment of the classification symbols and to consider updating indexing as a method of accumulating a backlog file. It concluded that the creation of indexed files primarily by updating indexing did not offer a route to an increase in the number of international mechanized search systems in as much as the circumstances in the various countries differed widely, but that under particular circumstances, as for example in the case of search system revision, the procedure of updating could be taken into account.

Commercial Systems. The TCSS adopted the "Guidelines to Assist Offices in Testing Commercial Systems." It also finalized the "Selected Bibliography of ICIREPAT Papers Relating to System Testing and Related Matters" for inclusion in the ICIREPAT Manual.

Deep Indexing Systems. The TCSS requested the International Bureau to prepare a survey on the different kinds of information retrieval systems used in patent offices and similar institutions. It also discussed the possible use of expanded titles of inventions or key words in addition to IPC symbols within a computerized system and concluded that information

on the usefulness of this approach could be provided if the results of texts were available.

Multisearch Procedures. The TCSS noted the information on the various screening tools in multi-step search procedures so far studied by the TCSS and concluded that there was no necessity to carry out further work with regard to this subject.

Standardization

The Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST) and the International Bureau continued to assemble information and to carry out studies on problems relating to the size and other physical characteristics of published patent documents, the characteristics pertaining to layout and presentation, and the production and reproduction as well as the identification of patent documents.

ICIREPAT Country Code. A revised Standard Code for the Representation of Names of Independent States and Other Entities Which Issue Patent Documents and International Organizations in the Field of Industrial Property was adopted by the PLC.

In March 1977, the International Bureau informed all member States of WIPO and of the Paris Union of the revision of the ICIREPAT Code and of its implementation from January 1, 1978, onwards, and of the PLC's request that patent offices publish the revised Code in their Official Gazettes. Further, the International Bureau published the Standard Code in the monthly review *Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle* (April 1977).

INID Codes. The TCST continued its work of updating the INID Code (ICIREPAT Numbers for Identification of Data), particularly in connection with the documents which are expected to be issued under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Titles of Inventions in Patent Documents. On the recommendation of the TCST, the PLC adopted the "Guidelines for the Wording of Titles of Inventions in Patent Documents."

References Cited in Patent Documents. The TCST adopted a "Recommendation on the Inclusion of References Cited in Patent Documents," which recommends that patent offices should include in their granted patents and in their published examined patent applications all relevant references cited in the course of an examination procedure.

Calendar Dates in Printed Patent Documents. The TCST discussed the question of the writing of calendar dates in all numerical form according to ISO Stand-

ard 2014 and requested the International Bureau to establish a survey on national standards and the use made of ICIREPAT Standard St. 2 in expressing dates in printed patent documents in the ICIREPAT countries.

Identification of Different Kinds of Patent Documents. On a recommendation of the TCST, the PLC decided to include the document identifications "P" for Plant Patents and "S" for design patents in the Standard Code for the Identification of Different Kinds of Patent Documents (Standard SI.8).

Numbering Systems of Patent Applications. The TCST adopted a "Recommendation for the Numbering of Patent Applications," which recommends, in particular, that countries wishing to change their numbering system for patent applications or to start a new one use the "annual series" system.

Format, Layout, Presentation, Production and Reproduction of Patent Documents. Upon the recommendation of the TCST, the PLC adopted the "Guidelines on Physical Characteristics of Patent Documents Particularly Relevant to Reproducibility and Legibility of Such Documents."

The TCST adopted a Compilation of ICIREPAT Guidelines and Standards Concerning Published Patent Documents, Standard St.10, which brings together a number of standards, recommendations and guidelines concerning the format (margins, size) of patent documents, the layout and presentation of bibliographic data components and the physical characteristics of patent documents particularly relevant to the reproducibility and legibility of such documents.

Microforms. The TCST adopted "Guidelines for Computer Output Microfiches (COM)" and "Guidelines for Photo-Optically Generated Microfiches."

Official Gazettes. The International Bureau compiled data relating to bibliographic information contained in Official Gazettes and Cumulative Indexes, to the use of ICIREPAT Standards (Codes) in such Gazettes and Indexes and to the physical characteristics, layout and presentation, and the printing processes used for such Gazettes and Indexes. The TCST agreed that the data should be published in the next edition of the updated pages of the ICIREPAT Manual.

Following requests made by the TCST, the International Bureau undertook a survey to identify the different phases of the granting procedure and also prepared a draft recommendation, taking into account that survey, on the coding of headings of announcements made in Official Gazettes.

As concerns the feasibility and advisability of establishing standards on the bibliographic content

of Official Gazettes, the TCST asked the interested patent office to submit an updated version of its proposal for a draft standard on this subject for further consideration.

ICIREPAT Manual

The International Bureau distributed, in April 1977, replacement and updating pages for the eighth edition of the ICIREPAT Manual.

Exchange of Information Between Patent Offices

Reports on their technical activities in 1976 were submitted in 1977 to the International Bureau by the Offices of the following 21 countries and by the one organization mentioned hereafter: Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and the International Patent Institute (IIB). The Annual Technical Reports of 1976 were distributed by the International Bureau to all the participating countries and the IIB. A document summarizing the contents of the Annual Technical Reports of 1976 was prepared by the International Bureau and presented to the PLC, which took note of it, at its session in February 1977.

Two further issues of "ICIREPAT Notes"—a publication containing summaries of developments relating to patent documentation problems and patent office operations—were prepared and distributed during the year.

COORDINATION OF PCT, IPC AND ICIREPAT ACTIVITIES; ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WIPO PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON PATENT INFORMATION

Ad Hoc Committee for Coordination of Technical Activities

The Ad Hoc Committee for Coordination of the Technical Activities of WIPO held its third session in May 1977. Eleven of the 12 members of the Ad Hoc Committee and two intergovernmental organizations were represented at that session.

The task of the Ad Hoc Committee was to review the related technical activities within the framework of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (IPC), and the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Informa-

tion Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) for the purpose of making recommendations to the competent bodies to facilitate coordination of their activities.

As suggested by the Ad Hoc Committee at its session in November 1976, the Director General prepared and circulated to the members of the Ad Hoc Committee for their comments a preliminary draft of a proposal for possible structural changes and new allocation of certain responsibilities in the field of the technical activities of WIPO, which included the establishment of a Permanent Committee on Patent Information and explanations on its membership, functions and relationship with existing bodies dealing with matters concerning patent information.

At its session in May 1977, the Ad Hoc Committee agreed with the proposal that the Paris Union Executive Committee and the WIPO Coordination Committee establish, on an interim basis, a WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information and agreed on a draft text of the organizational rules for that Committee. In addition, the Ad Hoc Committee came to certain conclusions for the gradual discontinuance of ICIREPAT during the years 1978 and 1979.

Establishment of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information

At their sessions in September/October 1977, the WIPO Coordination Committee and the Paris Union Executive Committee, acting on the basis of the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee for Coordination of the Technical Activities of WIPO, decided to establish, on an interim basis, the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information, adopted the Organizational Rules of that Committee, agreed on certain measures simplifying the existing structures of intergovernmental committees, subcommittees, working groups or similar groups, and recommended that the Paris Union Assembly, the IPC Union Assembly and the Assembly established by the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) endorse these measures and establish the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information definitively.

The main objective of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information is to encourage and institute, in all matters concerning patent information, close cooperation among States, among the Unions and the International Bureau. The WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information will give advice to the Paris, PCT and IPC Unions on all patent information matters in which the power of decision is vested in the Governing Bodies of the said Unions; in all other patent information matters, it will have the power to fix standards, adopt principles, establish procedures and organize cooperation; it will have responsibilities also in the field of coordination and

exchange of information. By the end of 1979, ICIREPAT will be discontinued, as will also the Steering Committee and Working Groups of IPC; only the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information will be allowed to set up working groups in the field of patent information. Further measures of rationalization will, as from the beginning of 1978, include the holding of the meetings of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation jointly with those of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information and the meetings of the PCT Committee for Technical Assistance jointly with those of the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property.

The Organizational Rules of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information were published in brochure form in English, French, Spanish and Russian in December 1977.

INTERNATIONAL PATENT DOCUMENTATION CENTER (INPADOC)

Establishment and Services

The International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) was established pursuant to an agreement between the Government of Austria and WIPO. INPADOC is funded by the Government of Austria and operates in Vienna.

The International Bureau continued to assist INPADOC in its contacts with patent offices and used its best efforts to bring about agreements of cooperation providing for the furnishing to INPADOC by the said offices of bibliographic data in machine-readable form pertaining to patent documents and to achieve a high degree of standardization of the presentation of the bibliographic data in patent documents and Official Gazettes. These contacts and efforts also extended to bringing about agreements of cooperation between INPADOC and the patent offices participating in the CAPRI project (see above).

During 1977, additional agreements of cooperation with national industrial property offices or other government authorities were concluded, the number of patent documents covered by INPADOC's computerized data base was increased and the patent documentation services were extended.

Agreements of cooperation were concluded in 1977 with Austria, Greece, Portugal and Yugoslavia. These agreements, like those previously concluded with Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Norway, the Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, as well as with the International Patent Institute (IIB), provide for the furnishing to INPADOC of bibliographic data in machine-readable form pertaining to patent documents.

INPADOC's computerized data base was expanded to include the patent documents of Brazil, India and Mongolia. The bibliographic data pertaining to the United Kingdom patents registered in Hong Kong were also included. The back file of patent documents issued before January 1973 was increased to nearly two million patent documents.

A further service to identify patent documents having a common inventor—the Patent Inventor Service (PIS)—was added to the existing Patent Family Service (PFS), the Patent Classification Service (PCS), the Patent Applicant Service (PAS), the Numerical Data Base Service (NDB) and the INPADOC Patent Gazette (IPG).

The Supervisory Board (*Aufsichtsrat*) of INPADOC, which establishes INPADOC's general policy, met in April, July and December 1977. WIPO is represented on that Board.

Users Meeting

The second meeting of representatives of patent offices and organizations with which INPADOC has signed agreements of cooperation was held in Vienna in March 1977.

During the course of the meeting, an exchange of information and views took place on the technical aspects of INPADOC's bibliographic data system of patent documents, in particular, its magnetic tape and microfiche services, and other aspects, including the preparation of statistics and the standardization of applicant names. A visit was made to the premises of the technical department of INPADOC. INPADOC declared its interest in receiving for test purposes any additional data elements (beyond those now being input), such as key words, expanded titles, translated titles and abstracts, which might be available in machine-readable form. It was recommended that a feasibility study be undertaken to explore the possibilities of including information on the legal status of patents in INPADOC's data bank. It was felt that such information would be very useful for developing countries, industry and industrial property offices.

PATENT ASSOCIATED LITERATURE (PAL) SYSTEM

The Patent Associated Literature System (PAL), instituted by INSPEC (Information Services in Physics, Electro-Technology, Computers and Control, of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London), became operational in March 1974. It is designed to facilitate access by individual industrial property offices to selected areas of non-patent literature.

During the first year of operations of the PAL System, INSPEC had implemented, on the basis of contracts concluded with the Patent Offices of Brazil,

Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan and the United States of America, all the basic features of the PAL System, including journal and subject coverage, selection criteria and classification. During the second year, the furnishing of the services of the PAL System was continued to the four Patent Offices mentioned and, in addition, to the International Patent Institute (IIB), and an attempt was made to cover gradually all of the 168 journals in the PCT Minimum List of Non-Patent Literature (except *Chemical Abstracts*). In the second year, more than 10,500 articles were selected and delivered. During the third year of services, the Full-Text Copy Service was provided to the Patent Offices of Japan and the United States of America and the Composite Service to the IIB, and improvements were made in the number of deliveries per month, the items selected and the quality of the IPC symbols allotted.

The International Bureau continued to assist INSPEC in its contacts with the patent offices and INPADOC in its efforts to extend the PAL Services to a greater number of subscribers among the said Offices and to arrive at cooperative arrangements with INPADOC. Discussions for these purposes were held between the International Bureau and INSPEC in April, May and November 1977.

Pursuant to an invitation of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation at its session in October 1976, INSPEC prepared a list of the 102 periodicals from the PCT Minimum List which would be covered in the PAL Services during the fourth subscription year (March 1, 1977, to February 28, 1978).

At the session of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation held in October 1977, INSPEC introduced proposals in respect of its PAL System Mark II which would consist of an abstract journal covering patent associated literature items in the physics and electrical fields and a magnetic tape service covering the same items. In the latter part of 1977, the International Bureau circulated the INSPEC proposals to the members of the Interim Committee for their reactions.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PATENT INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

An international symposium on "Patent Information and Documentation" was organized by the Committee on Patent Documentation of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Dokumentation* and the German Patent Office, in cooperation with WIPO, in Munich in May 1977.

Some 500 registered participants, who had come from 29 countries and six intergovernmental and two international non-governmental organizations, heard 21 lectures dealing with the following topics: patent information—an important factor in technical

progress; characteristics and volume of patent information; secondary patent literature and patent-associated literature; access to patent documentation for users in developing countries; expected role of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in patent documentation; the International Patent Classification (IPC); patent information activities of the European Patent Office; future role of national patent offices in providing patent information. The text of the lectures will be published by *Verlag Dokumentation* of Munich.

The lecturers came from seven countries, five inter-governmental organizations and one international non-governmental organization. They were all eminent specialists in the topics treated at the Symposium.

IV. Other Matters

RELATIONS WITH STATES

See "The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1977" in the February 1978 issue of this review.

RELATIONS WITH INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Commission of the European Communities (CEC). WIPO was represented at the meetings of the Working Group on the Establishment of a European Community Trade Mark System, convened by the Commission of the European Communities (CEC), in Brussels in July and September 1977.

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). WIPO was represented at the sessions of the Conference of the Heads of Offices for Inventions of the CMEA Countries held in Ulan Bator (Mongolia) in August 1977 and at Baia Mare (Romania) in December 1977. WIPO was also represented at a CMEA meeting held in Prague in April 1977.

European Patent Organisation (EPO). WIPO was represented at the sessions held in Munich and Luxembourg in January, March, June and September 1977 of the Interim Committee established in implementation of the recommended preparatory measures for the entry into force of the Convention on the Grant of European Patents (European Patent Convention), which was adopted on October 5, 1973, and which entered into force on October 7, 1977. WIPO was also represented at meetings of the Working Parties on Finance (March and May 1977) and on Legal Matters (March, May and September 1977).

Following the entry into force of the European Patent Convention, the Administrative Council of the European Patent Organisation (EPO) held its first session in Munich in October 1977. The Director

General and another WIPO official attended that inaugural session.

Interim Committee for the Community Patent. WIPO was represented at the sessions in Brussels in September and November 1977 of the Interim Committee for the Community Patent, which is to carry out the preparations for the implementation of the Convention for the European Patent for the Common Market (Community Patent Convention), signed on December 15, 1975. WIPO was represented at the session of the Working Group on matters related to infringement of Community patents held in January 1977 in Brussels.

International Patent Institute (IIB). WIPO was represented at the final session of the Administrative Board of the International Patent Institute (IIB) in Rijswijk in October 1977. Effective January 1, 1978, the IIB ceased to exist and its functions were assumed by the European Patent Office (EPO).

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Admission of International Non-Governmental Organizations as Observers to Meetings of the Governing Bodies. The Benelux Association of Trademark and Design Agents (BMM) and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO) were admitted as observers to the sessions of certain Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO (see "The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1977" in the February 1978 issue of this review).

International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Cooperation between the International Bureau and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) continued in the field of the adoption of common names for pesticides.

Cooperation also continued with ISO in the field of documentation. WIPO was represented at the meeting of the Steering Committee and of Working Groups of Technical Committee 46 (Documentation), which met in January 1977. Close working relations were maintained between the International Bureau and a Working Group of Technical Committee 46 with a view to bringing the ICIREPAT Country Code into conformity with the ISO Alpha-2 Code and preparing the ICIREPAT draft guidelines concerning microfiches (see above).

WIPO was represented at the June 1977 session of the Development Committee of ISO.

Discussions have been entered into between officials of the Secretariat of ISO and the International Bureau concerning the possibilities of concluding an agreement of cooperation between the two organizations.

Representation at Meetings. WIPO was represented at the following meetings of international and national non-governmental organizations having an interest in industrial property and related matters at which questions of direct interest to WIPO were discussed: the Council of Presidents of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP) in Paris in February 1977, the Finnish Group of IAPIP in Helsinki in October 1977 and the Annual Meeting and Symposium of the Association for the Protection of Industrial Property in the Middle East and North Africa (APPIMAF) in Beirut in October 1977; the Congress of the Inter-American Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (ASIPI) in Rio de Janeiro in May 1977, at which the Director General gave a lecture followed by discussions on the revision of the Paris Convention; the Industrial Property Commission of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in Paris in October 1977; the Study Committee on Patent Documentation of the International Federation for Documentation (FID) in Vienna in February 1977; a meeting of the Bar Association of Sri Lanka in Colombo in February 1977, at which the Director General gave a lecture on Options for the Legislator in the Field of Patents, Trademarks and Copyright.

In addition, WIPO officials participated in the Seminar on the Role of Licensing Contracts in Industrialization, Technology and Cooperation between Developed and Developing Countries organized by the International Industrial Administration Center in Vienna in June 1977, the *journées d'études* organized by the International League Against Unfair Competition (LICCD) at Edinburgh in September 1977, the Round Table on International Legislation of Marks organized by the *Union des fabricants pour la protection internationale de la propriété industrielle et artistique* in Paris in October 1977, the Seminar on Industrial Designs and Models organized by the University of Grenoble in December 1977 and the Seminar on Patent Information Services organized by the Indian Patent Office and the Department of Science and Technology of the Government of India in Bombay in December 1977.

Nice Agreement (Classification/Marks)

Ratification of the Geneva Act (1977)

AUSTRALIA

Corrigendum

The Government of Australia deposited its instrument of ratification of the Geneva Act of the Nice Agreement on January 4, 1978.

Nice Notification No. 36, of January 11, 1978, published in *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 62.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Ratifications

LUXEMBOURG

The Government of Luxembourg deposited on January 31, 1978, its instrument of ratification of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) done at Washington on June 19, 1970.

The said instrument was accompanied by the following declaration: "in accordance with Article 64, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is not bound by the provisions of Chapter II of the Treaty." (Translation)

The said Treaty will enter into force with respect to Luxembourg on April 30, 1978.

PCT Notification No. 19, of February 1, 1978.

SWEDEN

The Government of Sweden deposited, on February 17, 1978, its instrument of ratification of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) done at Washington on June 19, 1970.

The said instrument contains the following declaration:

"In accordance with Article 64(2)(a)(ii) of the Treaty, Sweden declares that the obligation to delay national processing, as provided for under Article 40, shall not prevent publication, by or through its national Office, of the international application or a translation thereof, it being understood, however, that it is not exempted from the limitations provided for in Articles 30 and 38."

The said Treaty will enter into force with respect to Sweden on May 17, 1978.

PCT Notification No. 20, of February 20, 1978.

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure

Signatory States

At the expiration of the required period (that is, on December 31, 1977), the following States had signed the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure done at Budapest on April 28, 1977:

Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, on April 28, 1977; Sweden, on November 14, 1977; Luxembourg, on December 8, 1977; Senegal, on December 17, 1977; Austria, on December 22, 1977; Soviet Union, on December 30, 1977.

(Total: 18 States)

In accordance with the provisions of Article 15(1) of the said Budapest Treaty, that Treaty may be ratified by any of the signatory States listed above.

The said Budapest Treaty may be acceded to by any other State member of the International (Paris) Union for the Protection of Industrial Property.

Instruments of ratification or accession must be deposited with the Director General of WIPO.

The date of entry into force of the said Budapest Treaty will be notified when the required number of ratifications or accessions is reached in accordance with Article 16(1) of the said Treaty.

Budapest Notification No. 1, of January 20, 1978.

WIPO Meetings

Patent Information

WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)

First Session
(Geneva, January 17 to 20, 1978)

NOTE*

The WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (hereinafter referred to as "the PCPI"), established on an interim basis by decision of the Executive Committee of the Paris Union and the Coordination Committee of WIPO at their thirteenth and eleventh sessions, respectively, on October 4, 1977,¹ held its first session in Geneva from January 17 to 20, 1978. The following members of the PCPI were represented: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iran, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Zambia, the African Intellectual Property Organiza-

tion (OAPI) and the European Patent Office (EPO). A list of participants follows the Note on the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation (see below).

Officers. In accordance with Article 4(2) of its Organizational Rules, the PCPI unanimously elected Mr. J. Dekker (Netherlands) Chairman and Messrs. L. Komarov (Soviet Union) and A. R. Zikonda (Zambia) Vice-Chairmen.

PCPI Goals. The PCPI agreed in general with the following two principles, namely, that "the PCPI should work towards improving the means of access to the technological information associated with patent documents, being mindful of the needs of both existing and new users of such information," and that "the PCPI should work towards establishing a common patent information system with one of its foundations being a common search file based on the IPC."

PCPI Structure. The PCPI decided to establish a Working Group on Planning. Decisions relating to the establishment of the said Working Group were formulated as follows:

"A working group within the meaning of Article 5 of the Organizational Rules is hereby established with the name 'PCPI Working Group on Planning.'"

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the report on the session.

¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 230.

"Its mandate, in general, consists of advising the Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) on the definition of the details of the objectives, tasks, program and working methods of the PCPI and the working groups established by the PCPI.

"Its tasks, to be accomplished for the second session of the PCPI, will include:

(i) to make suggestions on the philosophy and structure of the International Patent Classification (IPC) and basic criteria and procedure for future revision of the IPC;

(ii) to make suggestions on which of the present activities and plans of ICIREPAT should be continued and/or the means by which any activities to be continued can be transferred to PCPI working groups by the end of 1979;

(iii) to collect information on work already being undertaken concerning the means of access to, and the dissemination of, the technological information in patent documents for the benefit of users other than authorities which effectuate search and examination in connection with the grant of patents or inventors' certificates and suggest ways how to pursue this question;

(iv) to make suggestions in respect of any Working Groups to be set up in 1979;

(v) to list, if time permits, any other tasks which the PCPI should consider for possible inclusion in its program beyond 1979.

"The Working Group will hold a short and informal preparatory meeting on January 19, 1978, its first session from April 17 to 28, 1978, and its second session from September 13 to 15, 1978; both sessions to be held in Geneva.

"The members of the Working Group are Austria, Brazil, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, the Soviet Union, [Spain],[†] Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and [the European Patent Office].[†]"

Observers in PCPI. In accordance with Article 3 of its Organizational Rules, the PCPI agreed to the Director General's inviting a number of organizations to attend future sessions of the PCPI.

[†] Membership subject to official confirmation.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation

Eighth Session
(Geneva, January 17 to 20, 1978)

NOTE *

The eighth (and last) session of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation (hereinafter referred to as "the Interim Committee")¹ took place in Geneva from January 17 to 20, 1978, in joint meeting with the first session of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI), and was chaired by the Chairman of the PCPI, Mr. J. Dekker (Netherlands). The following 20 States were represented: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iran, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway,

Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the European Patent Office (EPO) were represented by observers. A list of participants follows this Note.

The Interim Committee noted the "Summary of Technical Activities of the Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation" prepared by the International Bureau and decided, subject to the insertion of a reference to the "PCT Guidelines for International Search," that the said Summary adequately reflected the activities which it had undertaken during its interim existence (prior to the entry into force of the PCT).

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

FOR THE MEETINGS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON PATENT INFORMATION (PCPI) AND THE PCT INTERIM COMMITTEE FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION*

I. States

Algeria: L. Zebdji; K. H. A. Benhamza; M. Kadi. **Australia:** B. J. McInnes. **Austria:** N. D. Marterer; J. Fichte; H. Querner. **Brazil:** G. R. Coaracy. **Canada:** D. V. Cummings. **Czechoslovakia**:** E. Zapotocky. **Denmark:** A. Morsing; S. T. Simonsen. **Dominican Republic**:** J. R. Bursztejn-Lavigne. **Finland:** P. Salmi. **France:** C. Goldner; D. Cuvelot; M. Verderosa; O. Kavvyrchine. **German Democratic Republic**:** R. Blumstengel; C. Micheel. **Germany (Federal Republic of):** W. Weiss; A. Mühlen; K. Sölla. **Iran:** Y. Madani. **Italy:** S. Samperi. **Japan:** H. Obana; K. Hatakawa. **Netherlands:** J. Dekker; J. C. H. Perizonius. **Norway:** A. Gerhardsen; K. Hansen; E. O. Kjeldsen. **Poland**:** A. Olszowka. **Portugal**:** J. Mota Maia. **Soviet Union:** L. Komarov; V. Trousov. **Spain:** J. Delicado Montero-Ríos; A. Vega del Barco. **Sweden:** G. Borggård; L. G. Björklund; T. Halén. **Switzerland:** J.-L. Comte; E. Caussignac. **Trinidad and Tobago**:** V. Lasse; Y. Gittens. **United Kingdom:** V. S. Dodd; A. Sugden. **United States of America:** A. Marmor; P. J. Terragno; L. J. Schroeder. **Zambia**:** A. R. Zikonda.

II. Intergovernmental Organizations

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI):** P. N'Goma. **European Patent Office (EPO)**:** A. Vandecasteele; J. A. H. van Voorthuizen; B. I. Cawthra.

III. Officers

Chairman: J. Dekker (Netherlands). *Vice-Chairmen:* L. Komarov (Soviet Union); A. R. Zikonda (Zambia). *Secretary:* P. Claus (WIPO).

VI. WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); F. A. Sviridov (*Deputy Director General*); P. Claus (*Director, Patent Information Division*); H. Konrad (*Head, General Patent Information Section, Patent Information Division*); B. Hansson (*Head, IPC Section, Patent Information Division*).

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the report on the session.

¹ For a Note on the seventh session, see *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 255.

* A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau.

** Member of the Permanent Committee on Patent Information only.

ICIREPAT

Plenary Committee

Twelfth Ordinary Session
(Geneva, January 16 to 20, 1978)

NOTE*

The Plenary Committee of the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) held its twelfth ordinary session in Geneva from January 16 to 20, 1978.¹ A list of participants follows this Note.

Past and Current ICIREPAT Activities. The Plenary Committee noted the General Report on ICIREPAT Activities in 1977, as well as the reports on the activities and suggestions of the Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS) and the Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST).

The Plenary Committee expressed the view that it was advisable—if budgetary means would permit—to continue the practice of inviting a certain number of developing countries as observers to meetings of the TCST in 1978.

Following this recommendation, the International Bureau declared that it would invite a certain number of developing countries to participate as observers in one TCST session in 1978.

The Plenary Committee adopted the following recommendations and guidelines:

- Guidelines to Assist Offices in Testing Commercial Systems;
- Principles Concerning the Establishment of Cut-Off Dates for Mechanized Search Systems;
- Scheme of Main Stages of Decision-Making in the Revision of a Search System;
- Guidelines for Computer Output Microfiches (COM);
- Recommendation for the Numbering of Patent Applications;
- Recommendation on the Inclusion of References Cited in Patent Documents;
- An Extension of Standard St. 9: Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data (Identification by INID Codes and Minimum Required) on the First Page of a Patent Document and in Entries in an Official Gazette;
- A Compilation of ICIREPAT Guidelines and Standards Concerning Published Patent Documents, Standard St. 10.

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ For the Note on the eleventh ordinary session of the Plenary Committee, see *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 236.

The Plenary Committee provisionally approved the Guidelines for Photo-Optically Generated Microfiches.

With regard to the Identification of Patent Documents in Code SI.8, the Plenary Committee agreed to include an additional code "S" for design patents.

Long-Term Program of ICIREPAT. The Plenary Committee took note of the progress achieved during the last two years in the implementation of the Long-Term Program of ICIREPAT.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS*

I. States

Austria: J. Fichte. **Canada:** D. V. Cummings. **Denmark:** A. Morsing. **Finland:** P. Salmi. **France:** D. Cuvelot; M. Verderosa. **German Democratic Republic:** R. Blumstengel. **Germany (Federal Republic of):** W. Weiss. **Japan:** H. Obana; K. Hatakawa. **Netherlands:** J. Dekker. **Norway:** E. O. Kjeldsen. **Soviet Union:** L. Komarov; V. Trousov. **Spain:** J. Delicado Montero-Ríos; A. Vega del Barco. **Sweden:** G. R. Borggård; L. G. Björklund. **Switzerland:** M. Leuthold. **United States of America:** P. Terragno; L. J. Schroeder. **United Kingdom:** V. S. Dodd; A. Sugden.

II. Intergovernmental Organizations

European Patent Office (EPO): J. A. H. van Voorthuizen.

III. Observer Organizations

International Federation for Documentation (FID): J. Schneider. **International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC):** G. Quarda.

IV. Officers of the Technical Committees

Chairman of the Technical Committee for Search Systems: L. G. Björklund (Sweden). **Chairman of the Technical Committee for Standardization:** D. Cuvelot (France).

V. Officers of the Meeting

Chairman: G. R. Borggård (Sweden). **Secretary:** H. Konrad (WIPO).

VI. WIPO

F. A. Sviridov (*Deputy Director General*); P. Claus (*Director, Patent Information Division*); H. Konrad (*Head, General Patent Information Section, Patent Information Division*).

* A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau.

Paris Union

Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

Third Session
(Geneva, November 21 to 25, 1977)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS*

I. States

Algeria¹: H. Redouane; F. Bouzid; H. Bouhalila; A. Smäi; M. Kadi. **Argentina**¹: C. A. Passalacqua; J. F. Gomensoro. **Australia**¹: C.H. Friemann. **Austria**¹: G. Mayer; H. Sonn; G. Karsch. **Belgium**¹: P. Noterdaeme; J. Degavre; P. Steel; A. Braun. **Bolivia**: V. Banzer. **Brazil**¹: A. Bahadian; C. I. Gontijo. **Bulgaria**¹: I. Petrov. **Cameroon**¹: D. Ekani. **Canada**¹: D. E. Bond; J. Corbeil; T. R. Colli; B. Gillies. **Chile**²: J. Lagos. **Colombia**: A. Morales; M. Botero. **Cuba**¹: C. Gonzales Izquierdo. **Czechoslovakia**¹: V. Vaníš; A. Ringl; E. Beranová. **Denmark**¹: D. Simonsen; R. Carlsen; J. Dam; M. Wagtmann. **Egypt**¹: F. El Ibrashi. **El Salvador**: N. R. Monge Lopez. **Ecuador**: P. Yanez. **Finland**¹: E. Wuori; S. Finne; E. Pakkala. **France**¹: G. Vianès; M. Hiance; J. P. Plantard; A. Nemo. **German Democratic Republic**¹: J. Hemmerling; D. Schack; M. Siegmund; C. Micheel; M. Förster. **Germany (Federal Republic of)**¹: E. Steup; H. Graeve; M. Aúz Castro; W. Pitzer; A. Mühlen. **Ghana**¹: E. O. Vanderpuye. **Greece**¹: G. Pilavachi; V. Kontoyannaki. **Guatemala**: L. F. Gonzales-Davison. **Holy See**¹: O. Rouillet. **Honduras**: J. Cueva-Membreño. **Hungary**¹: E. Tasnádi; G. Bánrévy; G. Pusztai. **India**²: S. Singh; B. Balakrishnan. **Indonesia**¹: W. Martosewojo; S. Witjaksana. **Ireland**¹: M. J. Quinn. **Italy**¹: G. Trotta; R. Boros; R. Messerotti-Benvenuti; M. F. Pini. **Ivory Coast**¹: L. M.-L. Boa. **Japan**¹: K. Honda; I. Umezawa; K. Hatakawa. **Kuwait**: M. H. Abbas. **Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**¹: F. Inaya. **Luxembourg**¹: J. P. Hoffmann. **Madagascar**¹: S. Rabearivelo. **Mexico**¹: S. Olmos Aburto; O. Reyes-Retana. **Monaco**¹: J. M. Notari. **Netherlands**¹: W. Neervoort; H. Pieters; F. P. R. van Nouhuys. **Nicaragua**: G. Cajina Mejicano. **Norway**¹: L. Nordstrand; A. G. Gerhardsen; J. Aars-Rynning; H. Høstmark. **Pakistan**²: A. A. Hashmi. **Panama**: A. P. Villamonte Ramos; D. Chevalier de Villamonte. **Peru**: S. Kostriksky. **Poland**¹: J. Szomański; D. Januszkiewicz; M. Lewicki. **Portugal**¹: J. Van-Zeller Garin; R. Serrão; J. Mota Maia; J. Cruz. **Romania**¹: I. Marinescu; V. Tudor. **Rwanda**: M. Cyiza. **Senegal**¹: B. Diagne. **Soviet Union**¹: I. S. Nayashkov; V. F. Zubarev; V. N. Roslov; M. M. Boguslavsky; K. G. Saenko. **Spain**¹: A. Villalpando; J. Delicado Montero-Ríos; S. Jessel. **Sweden**¹: G. Borggård; S. Norberg; H. Olsson. **Switzerland**¹: P. Braendli; R. Kämpf; F. Balleys; F. Robert; P. J. Pointet. **Ukrainian SSR**²: I. Grichtchenko. **United Kingdom**¹: E. Armitage; I. J. G. Davis; A. J. Needs; K. MacInnes; D. Cecil. **United States of America**¹: H. J. Winter; L. F. Parker; M. K. Kirk; G. Clark; W. L. Keefauver; W. E. Schuyler. **Venezuela**: H. Paradisi; T. A. Carillo Romero. **Yugoslavia**¹: D. Bosković; D. Čemalović; M. Bedenik. **Zaire**¹: L. Elebe. **Zambia**¹: G. E. Harre.

II. United Nations Organizations

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): D. Chudnovsky.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): J. Patnogie; C. Rodriguez.

III. Intergovernmental Organizations

Commission of the European Communities (CEC): B. Harris. **European Patent Organisation (EPO)**: J. C. A. Staehelin; J. F. Mezières. **Organization of American States (OAS)**: F. E. Hurtado de Mendoza.

IV. Non-Governmental Organizations

Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA): T. Ishihara. **Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA)**: C. G. Wickham. **Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF)**: D. Maday; C. G. Wickham; H. P. Kunz-Hallstein; J. Servot. **European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property (FEMIP)**: E. Zurrer; F. Revy van Belvard; C. Revy van Belvard. **Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (ASIP)**: P. D. Siemsen. **International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)**: P. Mathély; G. H. C. Bodenhausen; E. M. Jucker. **International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)**: R. Hervé. **International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA)**: F. Burmester; C. P. Feldmann; S.-E. Angert. **International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI)**: H. Sonn. **International League Against Unfair Competition (LICCD)**: F. Gaspar. **Licensing Executives Society (LES)**: D. Maday; G. Modiano. **Pacific Industrial Property Association (PIPA)**: H. Levine. **Union of European Patent Attorneys and Other Representatives Before the European Patent Office**: F. Gaspar. **Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE)**: B. de Passemar; W. Boekel; D. O. Lewis; E. Wenman.

V. Officers

Chairman: E. Armitage (United Kingdom). *Vice-Chairmen*: J. Hemmerling (German Democratic Republic); D. Bosković (Yugoslavia). *Secretary*: L. Baumer (WIPO).

VI. WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); K.-L. Liguier-Laubhouet (*Deputy Director General*); L. Baumer (*Director, Industrial Property Division*); M. Porzio (*Head, Office of the Director General*).

WIPO/ECA

Conference on Industrial Property Laws of English-Speaking Africa

Committee for Patent Matters and Committee for Trademark and Industrial Design Matters

Third Sessions
(Accra, December 5 to 12, 1977)

NOTE*

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) jointly convened the third sessions,¹ from December 5 to 12, 1977, of the Com-

* This is a corrected List of Participants for the Note on the third session of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, which was published in the January issue of *Industrial Property* (p. 21). The titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau.

¹ Member of the Paris Union.

² Member of WIPO but not of the Paris Union.

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ For a Note on the second sessions, see *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 45.

mittee for Patent Matters and the Committee for Trademark and Industrial Design Matters, established by the Resolution of the Conference on Industrial Property Laws of English-Speaking Africa, held in Addis Ababa in 1974.

The following States attended: Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.

The *Committee for Patent Matters* approved the Model Law for English-Speaking Africa on Patents and recommended urgent adoption of that Law by the various States.

In addition, this Committee approved a Resolution concerning the steps to be taken in view of the imminent entry into force of the Lusaka Agreement on the Creation of an Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa. The Resolution recommends urgent ratification of, or accession to, that Agreement and the establishment of a regional office of the Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa, including a patent documentation and information center. Moreover, the Resolution makes recommendations for the first session of the Council of the Organization for English-Speaking Africa, scheduled to be held in Nairobi in May 1978.

The *Committee for Trademark and Industrial Design Matters* made observations upon the first draft of a Model Law for English-Speaking Africa on Trademarks and charged the Secretariat to prepare a second draft, accompanied by a commentary and an outline of regulations taking into account those observations.

In addition, that Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare an outline of possible model provisions for English-speaking Africa on industrial designs.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS*

I. States

Gambia: W. G. Grante. **Ghana:** B. W. Prah; F. Ntrakway; G. Nikoi. **Kenya:** D. J. Coward; J. N. King'Arui. **Sudan:** Zaki Sir El Khatim; A. A. Osman. **Tanzania:** R. B. Mngulwi. **Uganda:** J. H. Ntabgoba. **Zambia:** G. E. Harre; A. R. Zikonda.

II. Officers

Committee for Patent Matters
Chairman: B. W. Prah (Ghana).

Committee for Trademark and Industrial Design Matters
Chairman: D. J. Coward (Kenya).

III. Secretariat

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
L. Baeumer (*Director, Industrial Property Division*); I. Thiam (*Head, Development Cooperation Section, Development Coopera-*

tion and External Relations Division); J. Sheehan (*Consultant, Industrial Property Division*); R. Moorby (*Consultant, Registrar of Trade Marks, United Kingdom Patent Office*).

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

A. M. Akiwumi (*Regional Legal Adviser, Addis Ababa*); W. C. Howarth (*Consultant, London*).

WIPO/ECLA/UNCSTD

Latin American Technical Seminar on Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents

(Mexico City, October 26 to 28, 1977)

NOTE*

A Latin American Technical Seminar on Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents, jointly organized by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), took place in Mexico City from October 26 to 28, 1977.

All Latin American countries members of ECLA were invited and the following countries sent delegates: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Panama, Uruguay, Venezuela. The following regional bodies also sent representatives: Organization of American States (OAS), Latin American Economic System (SELA), Permanent Secretariat of the Central American General Treaty of Economic Integration (SIECA). The Seminar elected the Head of the Delegation of Mexico, Mr. Jaime Alvarez Soberanis, Chairman and Mr. Gerardo Ancarola, Advisor to the Secretary of State for Industry of Argentina, Vice-Chairman.

The Seminar was held in the context of the first phase of preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. The subject of the Seminar is contained in item 2(c) of the provisional program of the Conference recommended by resolution 2028 (LXI) of ECOSOC, "Institutional arrangements and new forms of international cooperation in the application of science and technology: (c) Mechanisms for the exchange of scientific and technological information and experiences significant to development." The purpose of the Seminar was to consider aspects of technological information contained in patent documents (for instance, technology content, means of access, implementation, etc.), in order to establish the contribution that that kind of information could make towards the development of the region. Those aspects

* A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau.

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

were considered in the light of present conditions and the characteristics of national, regional, international and global policies for the development of technology.

The discussions of the Seminar were on the single theme, "Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents." They were based on the document with the same title prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO (WIPO document ST/MEX/2).

After two days of intensive discussions, in which all the delegations present participated, the Seminar concluded its work by formulating the recommendations which are set forth below:

The Latin American Technical Seminar on Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents

Recalling UN General Assembly Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of December 12, 1974, on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of September 16, 1975, on Development and International Economic Co-operation.

Noting General Assembly Resolutions 3507 (XXX) and 31/183 (XXXI) concerning institutional arrangements in the field of the transfer of technology and the reports of the Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development contained in documents E/5839, E/6002 and E/6054.

Considering that the principal objective of General Assembly Resolutions 3507 (XXX) and 31/183 (XXXI) is to develop and promote the flow of technological information with a view to insuring that that which is immediately relevant to development reaches those directly responsible for the acquisition and application of technology in developing countries, that it does so quickly and that the said information is transmitted in a complete and immediately usable form.

Considering that the exchange of information is essential for bridging the technology gaps between developed and developing countries, as it is the indispensable prerequisite for reaching the level of technological self-sufficiency of developing countries required by the new international economic order.

Considering that technological information constitutes an element of fundamental importance in the process of transfer and development of technology which makes possible the evaluation, selection, negotiation, adaptation and generation of technology.

Considering that patent documents describe solutions to technical problems and therefore contain important technological information.

Considering that approximately one million patent documents are published every year, describing approximately 350,000 technical solutions to technological problems; that these patent documents are published in a reasonably standardized manner, and are widely exchanged free of charge under bilateral and multilateral exchange agreements; that adequate access to the technological content of these documents is available through the International Patent Classification (IPC) and through the worldwide bibliographic data service offered by INPADOC under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Considering that the technological information contained in patent documents can be used:

- (a) *by Governments for:*
 - (1) the technological decision-taking required in formulating and implementing national development plans;
 - (2) the evaluation, selection, negotiation, adaptation and generation of technology;
- (b) *by research and development institutions:*
 - (1) for planning research and development;
 - (2) for current awareness of technological development;
 - (3) as reference material for technical libraries;
- (c) *by universities:*
 - (1) for basic and applied research;

- (2) as a source for preparing educational material;
- (d) *by Industrial Property Offices for:*
 - establishing the novelty and evaluating the inventive step of applications for patents;
- (e) *by industrial enterprises for:*
 - (1) the identification and location of technologies which could be introduced, or of possible suppliers (inventors, users, owners, etc.) of such technologies;
 - (2) the comparative evaluation of and selection among alternative technologies;
 - (3) the industrial application of selected technologies;
 - (4) information on the research and development activities of competitors, and guidance in taking decisions about investment in, and the direction of, their own research and development activities;
- (f) *by patent practitioners and private inventors:*
 - for the purposes of patent procedure, for instance when considering whether to apply for a patent, when negotiating with the Patent Office, or when contesting the validity of competitors' applications for patents.

Recommends:

I. *To the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) regarding the preparatory work of the Conference:*

(a) that it include the theme of technological information contained in patent documents in the preparation of the national papers, in order to create a deeper awareness of it and appreciate better its practical scope for the needs of development;

(b) that, taking into account the national and regional papers and relevant experience, it include the theme in the documentation of the Conference, in order to enable recommendations of global character to arise from its examination, with a view to facilitating access by developing countries to the technological information contained in patent documents in order that it may be used for solving their information problems related to development;

II. *To the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA):*

(a) that it include the above-mentioned theme in the regional document for the Conference, in order that it may be analyzed together with others directly or indirectly related to it, thus facilitating better understanding in the region of the contribution which this type of information can make as an element of technological information, and in order that it may be incorporated in the corresponding regional policies;

(b) that, on the basis of the recent work undertaken by ECLA and by the ECLA Programme on Science and Technology on patterns of industrialization, technical change and technological learning, it further the study of surrounding factors which affect the use of the technological information contained in patent documents;

III. *To the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO):*

(a) that, in order to facilitate the practical implementation of the recommendations formulated above, it put at the disposal of the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic Commission for Latin America the studies it has prepared and will prepare on the question of technological information contained in patent documents and, more particularly, the working document of the Latin American Seminar (document ST/MEX/2);

(b) that the studies continue with a view to finding practical and economic solutions to facilitate the utilization by developing countries of the information contained in patent documents and, more particularly, to presenting solutions for the adequate selection, from the great number of existing patent documents, of those which might be useful for solving specific problems; the guiding principle here should be that of making available to users, in a readily usable form, the necessary information. The information assembled should be adapted to the economic and social development priorities of each country;

(c) that it devote a major effort, in the context of its development cooperation programs, to the making of the studies mentioned above and to an increase in its assistance to developing countries, more particularly in the training of their officials in the handling, evaluation, retrieval and classification of the technological informa-

tion contained in patent documents, and also to the strengthening of national infrastructures in this field;

(d) that it provide national and regional centers for the transfer and development of technology with the necessary technical assistance so that they may obtain, under the best possible conditions, the patent documents which are necessary for collections of technological information, and that it assist the said centers in the training of their staff in charge of the handling of such documents;

IV. To the Latin American regional and subregional bodies for cooperation or integration:

(a) that they promote the inclusion of the information contained in patent documents as one of the components of the networks of general and sectoral technological information that they establish, and that they ensure, with the collaboration of WIPO, the regular receipt and appropriate channeling of such information;

(b) that they coordinate the establishment of national, subregional and regional centers for the transfer and development of technology, suitably equipped with mechanisms for the exchange of the technological information contained in patent documents;

(c) in the case of subregional and regional centers for the transfer and development of technology, that they promote the establishment of such centers within the framework of the subregional and regional bodies for cooperation and integration.

V. To the Governments of Latin American countries:

(a) that they associate their industrial property administrations and the organizations responsible for the transfer of technology and development planning with the preparatory work of

the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, at the national and regional level, in order to contribute their knowledge and experience of the technological information contained in patent documents to the preparation of the respective documents;

(b) that their national papers contain information and suggestions on the following points:

- (1) general description of the present mechanisms for access to and exchange of scientific and technological information at all levels;
- (2) measures for the regulation of industrial property and the selection of technology, based on national activities and international cooperation;
- (3) access to the information systems of developed countries;

(c) that they strengthen their national structures in relation to industrial property and technology transfer, in order that effective use may be made of the technological information contained in patent documents, and that adequate dissemination of the information among users (government, public and private research and development institutions, universities, industrial enterprises, etc.) may be achieved.

VI. To developed countries:

(a) that they provide assistance, in accordance with Resolutions 3362 (S-VII), 3507 (XXX) and 31/183 (XXXI), in the establishment, strengthening and development of the scientific and technological infrastructure of developing countries;

(b) that they facilitate access of developing countries to concrete data on advanced and other technologies as well as on new uses of existing technology, new developments, and possibilities of adapting them to local needs.

News Items

NORWAY

Director of the Patent Office

We have been informed that Mr. A. G. Gerhardsen has been appointed Director of the Patent Office.

Calendar

WIPO Meetings

(Not all WIPO meetings are listed. Dates are subject to possible change.)

1978

- April 3 to 7 (Geneva) — Satellites Convention — Working Group on Model Provisions for the Implementation of the Convention (convened jointly with Unesco)
- April 3 to 17 (14) (London) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group II
- April 10 to 14 (Geneva) — International Patent Cooperation (PCT) Union — Assembly
- April 10 to 14 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)
- April 17 to 21 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS)
- April 17 to 24 (21) (Rijswijk) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III
- April 17 to 28 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Planning
- April 24 to 28 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group V
- April 25 to 28 (Geneva) — Budapest Union (Microorganisms) — Interim Committee
- May 3 to 5 (Geneva) — WIPO — Budget Committee
- May 7 to 10 (Cairo) — Development Cooperation (Industrial Property) — Meeting of Arab States on Technical Information
- May 22 to 26 (Geneva) — Locarno Union — Committee of Experts
- May 22 to 26 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation (Industrial Property) — Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How
- June 5 to 7 (Geneva) — Berne Union — Group of Consultants on New Copyright Laws
- June 12 to 16 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation (Industrial Property) — Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Marks and Trade Names
- June 19 to 30 (Paris) — Berne Union — Committee of Governmental Experts on Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties (convened jointly with Unesco)
- June 19 to 23 (Geneva) — Revision of the Paris Convention — Working Group on Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries
- June 19 to 23 (Geneva) — Revision of the Paris Convention — Working Group on Inventors' Certificates
- June 26 to 30 (Geneva) — Revision of the Paris Convention — Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee
- June 26 to July 7 (Tokyo) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Steering Committee
- July 3 to 6 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Working Group on Industrial Property Aspects of Consumer Protection
- July 3 to 11 (Geneva) — Berne Union, Universal Convention and Rome Convention — Subcommittees of the Intergovernmental Committees on Cable Television (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)
- July 19 to 21 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation (Industrial Property) — Working Group on Promotion of Domestic Inventive and Innovative Capacity
- September 4 to 8 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts
- September 13 to 15 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Planning
- September 13 to 22 (Paris) — Berne Union, Universal Convention and Rome Convention — Subcommittees of the Intergovernmental Committees on Videocassettes (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)
- September 18 and 19 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee
- September 19 to 22 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation
- September 25 to October 3 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO Coordination Committee, Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions and Assembly of the International Patent Cooperation (PCT) Union)
- September 27 to 29 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revision of the Guide
- October 2 to 6 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group I
- October 23 to 27 (Hull, Canada) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)
- October 23 to 27 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Preparatory Working Group on International Classification
- October 23 to 27 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group IV
- November 13 to 17 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group II
- December 4 to 8 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation (Industrial Property) — Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Marks and Trade Names
- December 4 to 8 (Geneva) — Paris and Madrid Unions — Committee of Experts on the Use of Computers in Trademark Operations
- December 4 to 8 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III
- December 4 to 8 (Paris) — Berne Union and Universal Convention — Working Group on questions concerning access to protected works for developing countries, including the implementation of the 1971 revised texts of the Berne Convention and of the Universal Convention (tentative title) (convened jointly with Unesco)
- December 18 to 22 (New Delhi) — Development Cooperation (Copyright) — Copyright Seminar (convened jointly with Unesco)

1979

January 8 to 12 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts

September 24 to October 2 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC, PCT and Berne Unions; Conferences of Representatives of the Paris, Hague, Nice and Berne Unions; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union; Council of the Lisbon Union)

UPOV Meetings**1978**

April 17 to 19 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee

April 20 and 21 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee

May 23 to 25 (Zurich-Reckenholz) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops

June 6 to 8 (Hanover) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables

June 20 to 22 (Paris) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants

September 5 to 7 (Florence) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops

September 11 to 15 (Geneva) — Ad Hoc Committee on the Revision of the UPOV Convention

September 19 to 21 (Melle, Belgium) — Technical Working Party for Forest Trees

October 9 to 23 (Geneva) — Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the UPOV Convention

November 13 to 15 (Geneva) — Technical Committee

November 15 to 17 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee

December 5 and 8 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee

December 6 to 8 (Geneva) — Council

Meetings of Other International Organizations Concerned with Industrial Property

European Patent Organization: July 4 to 6 (Bordeaux) — Administrative Council

European Communities:

Expert Group of the Commission of the European Communities for the Community Trade Mark:

April 17 to 21, June 5 to 9, September 18 to 22 and December 11 to 15, 1978 (Brussels) — Examination of draft provisions relating to the Community Trade Mark — restricted meeting

Interim Committee for the Community Patent:

April 25, 1978 (Brussels) — Working Group I

June 26 and 27, 1978 (Brussels) — Working Group III

June 28 and 29, 1978 (Brussels) — Working Group II

September 12, 1978 (Brussels) — Working Group I

October 2 to 4, 1978 (Brussels) — Interim Committee

October 23 and 24, 1978 (Brussels) — Working Group II

November 13 to 15, 1978 (Brussels) — Working Group III

December 4, 1978 (Brussels) — Working Group I

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: May 12 to 20, 1978 (Munich) — Congress

International Federation of Patent Agents: October 1 to 7, 1978 (Santiago de Compostela) — Congress

International League Against Unfair Competition: September 6 to 10, 1978 (Strasbourg) — Congress

Union of European Patent Attorneys and Other Representatives Before the European Patent Office: May 12 and 13, 1978 (Munich) — Executive Committee

